

THE POINTER

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NO. 12

Jackson Project Going Strong

"I realize that it's not going to change the poverty" sighed Karen Nelson, "It's just a simple act of kindness." A freshman from Brookfield, she, hearing of the economic plight of families in Jackson Ky, proposed the "Going to Jackson" project. A massive campaign for money, clothing and personal articles is currently underway as a result. Among the fund raising activities, students will participate in a "starve for Jackson" giving up a meal in the university cafeteria and the food service management pays the Going to Jackson fund the money it saved with a smaller lunch line.

Five hundred Going to Jackson buttons were ordered and almost immediately were sold out. A dance will be held on December 6 at which the "Atlantic Ocean" will play and the proceeds will be added to the fund.

Competition among the various campus organizations based upon the weight of the clothing collected is going on with the winning group receiving a colored photo of a child from Jackson. Students were asked to bring clothing

back with them after Thanksgiving vacation, and some of them organized collections from their home towns.

In the city of Stevens Point collection centers have been set up. They are the Bible Baptist Church, University Newman Center, Trinity Lutheran Church, Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church, Peace United Church of Christ and St. Pauls United Methodist.

Business places have been invited to donate various articles that they sell.

The actual trip to Jackson delivering the articles will take place either during Christmas or at semester break in mid-January with the project workers involved in the actual distribution of the gifts.

What they'll find is a small community who has no industry, only the depleted soil that once produced tobacco. Many of the people are in their 50's, are unskilled and have no income.

The students of Stevens Point realize that their efforts are not a solution to poverty but if the pains of being poor can be eased in any way their efforts will not be in vain.

New Kind Of Place The 2nd Street Common House

There is a place to go in town for all people to enjoy, a place to read and browse and listen to good sounds, a place to be a friend. Most likely there are many of us on campus, in the dorms, who know virtually nothing about the second street book shop, music store, leather goods and common house.

Last Spring, Bob and Peg Giest, now non-students, decided to open a book store and innocently enough stated "so we did." They borrowed \$500 and wrote to all the publishers.

The book shop now receives 20 to 40 percent off on books from the publisher and they pass the discount of 5 to 10 percent to the people.

Twenty faculty members utilized the shop for class purposes last semester and the number is expected to climb. But Bob said, "We have to be very careful because we don't have a large account and could become overstocked, which is a large hassle." His wife Peg added, "Our overhead is only \$500 a year for all our expenses, it's hard to say where we stand financially because we don't know yet, this is our first really big semester. It looks like the professors are backing us and we'll be able to get a credit sheet into the publishing companies."

Pointer: What are the intentions and purpose of having an alternative book store for students?

Geists: There are two reasons. One, that we saw what appeared to be a mark up of book prices above retail price at the University book store, but this may not be true.

Secondly, professors had all kinds of complaints, mainly that the University store wouldn't call them if a book was out of print or out of stock. Professors have told us they (the University) don't seem to care too much about giving adequate service.

Compared to the University store \$128,000 in books alone, the Geists run a very small venture. They don't do any advertising because professors gave them \$5,000 worth of business.

The shop is a place where one can come in and read casually on a couch and since books cost a lot of money their prices are the lowest in town.

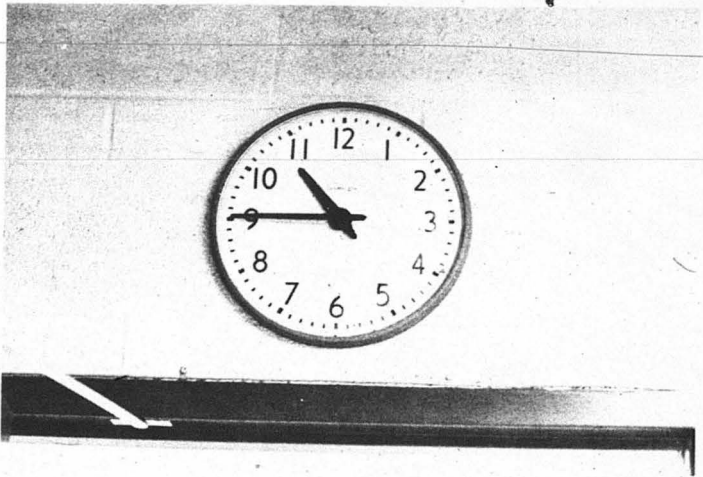
The music shop is located in the same building and is run by Howie. It was begun with the purpose in mind of "getting beyond" the buyer-seller relationship. "A record is such a medium of message and being for young people. There was for Howie a need for such a shop in Stevens Point.

It seems what is happening on Second Street is altering the buying experience into an enjoyable and worthwhile environment, where comfort is as important as the intention of buying the object.

The prices charged for personal leather wear are very reasonable and that is what Howie hopes to do with his music store. Howie sensibly stated, "Parting with a dollar is

a hard thing to do these days, I'm convinced the customer can enjoy what he does. I want to make it comfortable for people to come in here because music is an enjoyable product."

We walked through a door and entered the common house run by Ron whose idea it is to provide an area where people can gather and share themselves. Ron is interested in reaching people, not through people lured by entertainment, instead to create one's own fun and share what they have with others. It's purpose is not for people to come in as guests but "to accept that it is their place, the rent is being paid and when people stop in, the physical space is theirs, too many people come in and assume its someone's." He added this good news, "We could go out and advertise entertainment and other events, but it would be seen as someone providing something when the real need is for humans to provide for themselves. We have to realize that through our own actions people will come together and relate and communicate." He saw this philosophy as a different approach for those who find the status quo, the "death culture," where people are taught to follow, as undesirable. Our society doesn't give the common man the idea that it is he who creates, who styles their own lives. People expect to be led and for others to provide things for them. The common house, like the rest of the shop, hopes to enhance alternative living by doing it.



Time Clocks

Clocks Now Working

After an extended rest period of well over a year, the clocks are now all working. And lo and behold, they all have the correct time.

I'm sure, though, we'll all miss the pleasure of being in a different time zone for each class. How great it was to come to a 7:45 and find it wasn't really 7:45 but 10:45. It made the day seem to go a little faster.

Or how about the times the clock in a class would go berserk

and gain about a half hour in less than a minute. It was really too bad that they were usually a half hour slow in the first place.

What was really enjoyable was going to a class which had no time at all. Some of the clocks seemed forever suspended at a certain time, seemingly never to be moved again. But, alas, even these clocks are running.

Yes, we certainly will miss

the days when the clocks gave us so much variety and when finding out the correct time took a major endeavor.

But, technology marches on and we must commend those persons who struggled and finally overcame the clock mechanism and put the university back on schedule. To them we owe our humble thanks. Now, if only they would fix the dorm intercoms...



Robert L. Bennett

Oneida From BIA Speaks

A Wisconsin native who rose to the top post in the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) during the Johnson Administration will speak December 10 in the public lecture and faculty seminar series at Stevens Point State University.

Former commissioner Robert L. Bennett, an Oneida who was born on a reservation near Green Bay 58 years ago, will discuss the legal aspects of the BIA. His seminar will be from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and his lecture and question and answer session from 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m., both in the Mitchell Room of the University Center. Bennett now is director of the

American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque.

After attending public and parochial schools in Wisconsin, he was graduated from the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, and the Southeastern University School of Law.

Most of his adult life has been in service to the BIA both in the field and in administrative offices. He lost his commissionership four months after the Nixon Administration was operative. Before that, his work took him for assignments among the Ute in Utah, the Navaho in Arizona, the Dakotas in South Dakota, and the tribes of Alaska. During World War II he was in the U.S. Marine Corps, and after the truce he was in charge of training programs for Indian Veterans.

Bennett is a consultant for the William H. Donner Foundation, Inc. of New York City and was instrumental for Stevens Point State's receipt of nearly \$30,000 grant last year to aid northern Wisconsin Indian youth.

He is a member of the board of Arrow, Inc., the National Advisory Council on Indian Youth, the American Legion, American Society for Public Administration, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association of Applied Anthropology and the National Congress of American Indians.

Married, he and his wife have six children.

Civil Defense: The Case For Nuclear War

by John H. Rothchild
Special from
Dispatch News Service

Editor's Note: Though the Pointer does not want to risk becoming a "Wire Service" rag, we felt it necessary to run this feature in the national interest.

... Since the Conelrad markings disappeared from U.S. radios and people started forgetting which neighbor it was that built the backyard shelter and the Ground Observer Corps quit recruiting weekend watchers and Nelson Rockefeller stopped talking about individual preparedness, nobody has heard much from Civil Defense. The whole idea was banished from the public eye sometime after On the Beach, which proved once and for all that there was no point in planning for the holocaust because nobody would survive it. In fact, the best defense against the war, the public came to believe, was that there was no defense against it, and Civil Defense planning came to have a pernicious, as well as absurd, public image.

Civil Defense has been victimized by the fact that nuclear war is the last unpopular idea in the United States. While other such ideas, like premarital sex, laboratory-produced Bubonic Plague, nerve gas, and napalm, have gotten a fair and practical hearing in the 1960's, nuclear war remains clouded in ignorance, overblown fears, old wives' tales, taboos, unpatriotic rhetoric, and doomsdayism.

At least, that's what you hear if you bother to go visit the Civil Defense headquarters at the Pentagon, where the organization moved after it merged with the Defense Department in the early '60's and left its old site at Battle Creek, Michigan. The new Civil Defense politics is low-profile, but don't let that fool you. The office still spends around \$75 million a year, and when you add that to what is being put into doomsday planning at the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the Public Health Service, the Department of Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, and even the Post Office Department, among others, you find that there are a lot of people doing a lot of thinking about this unthinkable concept. In fact,

the thermonuclear pork barrel is becoming so important that many corporations, along with the Civil Defense office, are projecting their futures to include the post attack world, as well as the preattack world we all live in.

Easy Livin' After the Attack

Civil Defense planners do not share the dark moralistic pessimism of On the Beach. They are so optimistic, in fact, that much of their work has to do with getting people ready for the war, but how to run the country after it. Through their efforts, and those of many researchers and think tankers associated with postnuclear planning, the government has published a National Plan for Emergency Preparedness, which spells out in detail how the postattack world will be run and what the quality of post-nuclear life will be. In general, and contrary to what the public believes, the postattack world is mostly business-as-usual. A Civil Defense movie on the subject, "Postattack World," explains that things would go on and "Challenges the theory that life would not be worth living after a nuclear attack," according to a descriptive brochure.

Of course, if you live in what Civil Defense calls a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, a bomb-prone city or suburb, then the odds that you will ever see this postattack world aren't too great. If you live in one of these bomb zones, such as Washington, D.C., or New York, and look at things from your what's-in-it-for-me point of view, then you might oppose nuclear war altogether. But if you see it cosmically, as most of the planners do, then you would realize that nuclear war just isn't that bad. About half the population, a less-crowded, more comfortable, 1939 size, would still be around to work the potent instrument. And life for that half would go on about the same, or better, than it does now. As Lloyd B. Addington, U.S. Army, Office of Chief of Engineers, told a postattack seminar in late 1967: "Our studies indicate that we would have the capability, and, given the will, we can emerge from such a holocaust to maintain a dominant position in the world

and sustain the Western values we cherish."

!ostattack planning and barbecue sauce

To have morale, of course, you must have people. The survival of many chosen corporate executives and government workers has been assured through the dozens of corporate underground headquarters that have been built since the 1950's. And although topside isn't quite as sure, not quite as steady, as the rock-ribbed underground, Civil Defense has gone ahead and made some plans for the general population. Big building in cities do not have total protection from fallout, and none to blast effects, but they would be adequate fallout shelter if not directly bombed. Civil Defense has now marked and licensed over 100 million such shelter spaces, in hallways of buildings throughout the country. They have stocked some of those spaces with food and water for about 63 million people to last two weeks, plus medical and sanitary supplies. They have distributed over 100,000 radiological detection kits and set up over 68,000 full monitoring stations. They have helped set up some of the more than 3,000 Emergency Operating Centers (EOC's) that will house local leaders and state officials during an attack. They have provided emergency food and water, as well as fallout protection and alternate generators, to more than 600 of the radio stations in the Emergency Broadcast System. They have established an amazing communications network, including a hot-line hookup to 1,600 strategic points around the country, called the National Warning System (NAWAS), as well as two national backup systems and several other emergency outlets, such as EMERZAK, which will transmit emergency messages through the Muzak systems into homes, department stores, and backyard barbecue areas.

Victory depends on postattack planning, on whether we can work the kinks out of the afterwar system, whether we can solve beforehand all the problems the experts have posed, such as the management problem, the resource problem,

the beta-ray problem, the jth value problem, the skunk problem, and the music problem, all of which have been studied in laboratories across the nation.

Take the information problem. Dr. Franklin H. Krower of the Ohio State University speech department, was given a Civil Defense grant to study this important postattack concern, along with the thermonuclear media package in general. The point is that you can't just have the President get on the Emergency Broadcast System and tell people "this is not a test. Duck under your desk." You must find a way to convince people to duck under, without exciting them or offending them more than is necessary. The attractiveness of information depends on how it is presented, and so Dr. Krower has been working on the style of the messages that the President will use from his Underground White House.

"It was Rockaday Johnny singing."

Music is another one of the little things that makes such a difference in postattack attitudes. We know that a single record as background can alter our dispositions for several minutes, and music in movies can make us feel happy, sad, or scared. So, music after the bomb may have an important effect on postattack attitudes. These things have to be worked out in advance, by experts, so mistakes aren't made, so the wrong records aren't played. That is why, according to a Civil Defense spokesman, Dr. Krower has already suggested some records to be played postattack on the Emergency Broadcast System, including Sing-Along with Mitch and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. If you are alone at home or down at the shelter, you may want to join in as Mitch comes over the EBS, after the President gives the attack message, to boost our morale with a little "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

Other important problems, besides music, have been considered in postattack seminars, mostly classified, that are held periodically by industry, the military and government. One such seminar

was held at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in November, 1967, under the auspices of Civil Defense and the Office of Emergency Planning. Various think tankers and experts from science and government attended and presented detailed papers explaining how the nation would function after the theoretical UNCLX attack that dumped over 3,000 megatons on the country and killed half the people. Luckily, this seminar was one of the few unclassified ones, and from it we can get an idea of how the experts see the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear war and answer important questions, such as "What will the war do to my postattack buying power?"

Two economists, Bickley and Pearsall, told the seminar: "The results of the study indicate that the survivors of the attacks may suffer a minor reduction in their accustomed standard of living provided that the surviving resources can be organized to maximum advantage. In fact, living standards within the first year following either attack (UNCLX or the less-potent CIVLOG) could compare favorably with those enjoyed in this country in the late 1950's"

Other economic benefits of nuclear war include achieving zero unemployment, arresting the inflationary spiral (the National Plan calls for a freeze on wages, prices, and rents), and returning production to essential items, such as war material.

These benefits could outweigh the disadvantages, which can be worked out through good planning. For instance, as long as you think about it in advance, you should be able to solve the problem of how to tax a postattack professional football team, like the Kansas City Chiefs. As presented by Henry Peskin of the Office of Emergency Planning:

Consider a firm whose principal assets consist of a professional football team valued, preattack, at about \$15 million. Suppose that the players survived the attack and that all debts of the team were fully paid up. Any plan to levy, for example, a net-worth tax postattack must face up to the fact that this firm's relative net worth in real terms is certainly not going to be the same as preattack.

From the nuclear planners' point of view, the tax problem to be faced by the Kansas City Chiefs after an all-out nuclear attack on the United States is another little detail that makes the difference between a smooth-running postattack world and one that is sloppy and uncertain. There is no sense in leaving Lamar Hunt or any of the other owners out in the cold with heavy tax burdens when their teams aren't back on the field yet, not knowing, for instance, whether there are enough fans left to keep up attendance and pay off the lucrative long-term contracts still owed the star players, or even if there are stadiums left to play in.

But such concerns, while necessary, cause us to forget the larger balance sheet of nuclear war, where every elimination of people also eliminates some problems. Dr. Robert Price of the Public Health Service shows how helpful the same bomb that demolished Yankee Stadium

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20 Point Students Named To Who's Who

Twenty juniors and seniors at Stevens Point State University have been included in this year's national listing of outstanding American students in higher education.

They are among 1,000-plus young people to be honored in the 1970 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." They were selected by a student-faculty committee on the basis of academic achievement, community service, leadership in extra-curricular activities and future potential.

Last year, 17 outstanding students were winners in the competition at Stevens Point State. The 1970 recipients, according to William Stielstra, vice president for student affairs are:

Jean M. Bacon, Lac du Flambeau, a geography major and 1964 graduate of Carl

Sandburg High in Chicago;

Georgia Ann Bergman, Gleason, elementary education major, and 1967 graduate of Antigo High School;

Susan Marie Bohn, music major, 1967 graduate of Tri-County Area High School in Plainfield;

Beverly Jean Buening, Cedarburg, sociology major and 1967 graduate of Cedarburg High School;

Peter Constantini, Hurley, chemistry major and pre-medicine student, 1968 graduate of J.E. Murphy High School in Hurley;

Bonnie Dana, Stevens Point, English major and 1968 graduate of Lakeland High in Minocqua;

J. Peter Day, Viroqua, psychology major and 1967 graduate of Viroqua High School;

Patricia Dieck, Clintonville, primary education major and 1967 graduate of Clintonville High;

Joan Eichenberger, Menomonee Falls, kindergarten education and 1968 graduate of Menomonee Falls High School;

Beverly Ann George, Birchwood, business administration major and 1968 graduate of Rice Lake High School;

H. Elliot Keener III, Stevens Point, drama major and 1967 graduate of P.J. Jacobs High School, Stevens Point;

Jeannette Kelch, Stevens Point, kindergarten-primary education major and 1967 graduate of P.J. Jacobs High School in Stevens Point;

Mary Lou Ley, Marshfield, drama major and 1968 graduate of Columbus High School in Marshfield.

Laurie Lynn Melby, Appleton, dietetics major and 1968 graduate of Appleton West High;

Kenneth Ottman, Milwaukee, forestry major and 1967 graduate of Milwaukee Custer High;

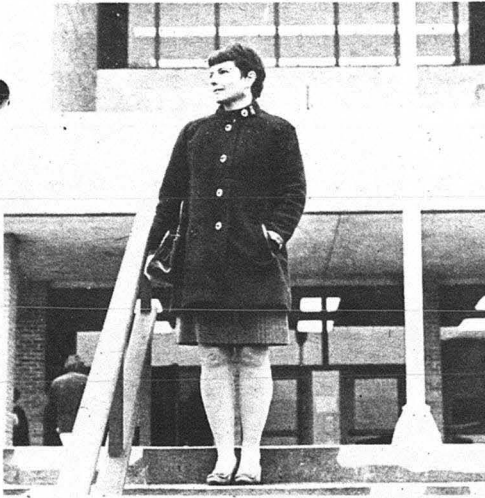
Mary L. Rhyner, Schofield, psychology major and 1967 graduate of Wausau Newman High;

Joseph Ste. Marie, New London, business administration major and 1968 graduate of New London High;

Edward Smith, English major and 1964 graduate of Granton High;

Linda White, Watertown, history major and 1967 graduate of Watertown High;

Charlene Zirbel, psychology major and 1967 graduate of Kimberly High School.



Mary Williams

Mrs Mary Williams WSU Regent

Mrs. Mary Williams is a member of the Board of Regents for the WSU system. Mrs. Williams was educated at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and received a B.A. in the area of social work. She has served as a Regent since her appointment in August, 1965.

Pointer: As a member of the Board of Regents, what are your personal objectives?

Williams: To do the best job I can to help the nine state universities realize their various objectives. This would include all people within the university community. I do think the students are the most important part of the university, and we should do all we can to provide the best possible education for these students. I also try to reflect the attitude and desires of the people of Wisconsin who support these nine schools.

Pointer: Do you believe that the Guidelines for students are repressive?

Williams: No, I don't consider them to be repressive. As a matter of fact, I think what is eventually going to happen is that these guidelines are going to be used less frequently in the campus situation than expulsion and suspension are currently used. These guidelines can only come into operation after somebody has been told that they may be suspended. Because of the detail and necessity for the university administrators to prove that all charges are substantial and so forth, this is going to place as much pressure on the student affairs people and administrators as anyone in a court of law. In the end, I think the guidelines tend to protect the rights of the students.

Pointer: Do you consider yourself as merely the token liberal on the Board of Regents?

Williams: Well, I don't consider myself as a liberal or moderate or a conservative or anything. I try to look at every issue from the standpoint of what's involved. I don't take a "pat" approach - or at least, I try not to. I do believe in saying why you take a certain stand on a particular issue. I do think it is important that the public is made aware of the rationale being used in formulating a

certain opinion. Thus, I believe that the open public meetings of the Regents are a good policy.

Pointer: How do you account for student riots?

Williams: There are as many reasons for student riots as there are people participating in them. I think that we have tended to become increasingly impersonal - to approach education as if it were not a living process. I think many of the older people have become somewhat accustomed to the dehumanization. I think the young people dislike this sort of thing; particularly on our college campuses. I believe that an individual riot is caused by some issue that is stronger than the ordinary daily routine. Repression, unfair practices, the inability to communicate, and certain avenues being closed are some of the common causes of disorder and riots.

Pointer: Prior to your appointment to the Board of Regents, how much money did your family donate to the Republican Party?

Williams: Gee, I really don't know. I know it was less than it has been the last couple of years. We have donated time and service more than we have donated money. We weren't unusually large givers to the party.

Pointer: Do you think that your appointment to the Board of Regents had much to do with your husband's campaign activities for the Republican Party?

Williams: No, not at all. He was involved in campaigns long before I was a member of the Board of Regents.

Pointer: Under what circumstances would you recommend that ROTC be removed from this campus?

Williams: If the majority of the student body and faculty opposed having ROTC on campus, then, I think, it should be removed. At the present time, however, I believe the ROTC opportunity is appreciated on this campus. If this should change and this change is discovered, I think they should leave. I don't think ROTC is something that should be rammed down the throats of the

students and I don't think it has been on this campus.

Pointer: What is your family's financial status - salaries, stocks, bonds, and other private property?

Williams: Well, my husband is self-employed. He is a public relations counselor. I don't think it's necessary that I reveal my family's stocks, bond, insurance policies, etc. We live in a home that we are still paying for. We have a dog, two automobiles, a vacuum cleaner, and so forth.

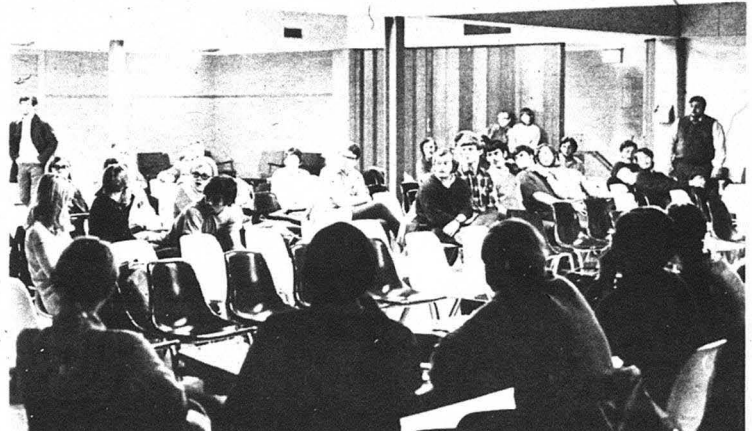
Pointer: What is your opinion of this years' Pointer?

Williams: I think the Pointer has shown some good initiative in writing as in presenting reviews, interviews, articles, and going beyond the reporting of extracurricular activities. Personally, I have enjoyed the interviews very much. In general, I think the whole paper is to be commended. Also, I like the fact that I haven't seen any vulgarities within the several issues. I do think, however, that it reflects rather a distinct frame of reference by all the writers. Furthermore, I think this frame of reference is predetermined. I think, in general, the paper could be more objective, but I can understand your wanting a paper that will get several different reactions. But I also believe that your frame of reference could conceivably become overbearing and turn away some of your readers.

Pointer: Do you think that President Dreyfus, as a public official, has made any mistakes? If so, what?

Williams: I wouldn't be in a position to say whether he has made any mistakes, because I don't know everything that he has done as president. I don't consider it my job to interfere with administrative decisions. I think President Dreyfus is doing a good job at Stevens Point. I believe that he works hard and enjoys his work. I think, in general, that he has thought out pretty well his direction in making all decisions.

Pointer: Is there any truth to the rumor that if Jack Olsen would have been elected governor, Dreyfus would have been replaced?



Open Meeting Flops

Student Senate held its first and probably last campus-wide meeting on November 19, 1970. All of the senators were present and accounted for, except for one who was excused.

Extra chairs and accommodations had to be rapidly piled into the Wright Lounge for the massive occasion in order to seat the explosive student

New City Parking Fines

The Stevens Point Police Department has informed Campus Security that the new type parking tickets, listed below, will go into effect sometime this week.

The new type tickets will have three types of parking classifications: (1) Parking Meter, (2) Restricted Parking, and (3) Prohibited Parking. The following rates are effective when these new type tickets become active:

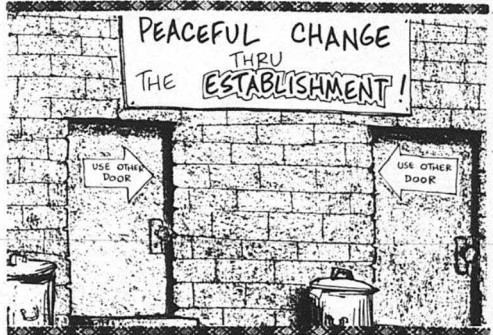
	If Paid	
	Within 7 Days	After 7 Days
Parking Meter	\$1.00	\$2.00
Restricted Parking	3.00	6.00
Prohibited Parking	7.00	14.00

Types of Restricted Parking Classifications

Too Close to Driveway, Too Far from Curb, Loading Zone, Overtime Parking (All Areas), Overnight Parking, Too Close to Crosswalk, Angle Parking, Overtime Parking at Meter (After 1st parking meter ticket is issued)

Types of Prohibited Parking Classifications

Parked Against Traffic, Parked by Fire Hydrant, Parked on Crosswalk, No Parking Zone, Illegal Parking at Meter, Within Designated Area, Blocking Alley or Driveway, Double Parked, Parked on Sidewalk and Bus Stop Zone.



Williams: Not any that I know of.

Pointer: Wouldn't it seem more reasonable to place education experts in charge of formulating university policy, instead of establishing a Board of Regents and expecting them to be representative of the will of the average Wisconsin resident - a body of people that are uneducated and anti-intellectual?

Williams: I don't care to react to the last part of your question, because there you are stating something that I don't think is correct. If it would be decided that the Board of Regents was not necessary, I think there

would have to be some kind of overall board at the state level in order to make budget determinations and so forth. I don't think that all of these kinds of decisions can go to the legislature. The design of the Board of Regents is that its members should make policy in accord with the desires of the public who pay for the schools. So in actuality, what they have become is a buffer between the legislature and the schools; and a buffer between the public and the schools. I would think that the ideal board would be made up of a more varied group of people. Varied in terms of attitudes, background, age, location, and so on.

awaited the rap of the gavel.

The majority of the discussion concerned ecological unsound practices on campus. A committee was formed to establish returnable bottled beverages in each of the dormitories and to boycott the can vending machines.

Due to the low turnout many people who had planned on introducing ideas did not because student participation and activity was necessary in order to accomplish their goals.

turnout. Howards of determined, interested students struggled through the doors in groups of two, three and one group of six. It was difficult to repress the analogy of the "lemmings" and their march to the sea.

By 7:30 p.m., the time when the meeting commenced, approximately 35 students noisily

Faculty Viewpoint

Question: In a time of social crisis, what do you believe the role of the teacher should be?



Mr. George Becker is a professor in the Department of Biology. The 53 year old teacher has had numerous years of professional teaching experience.

If there is any one in American society that should get involved, it is the teacher.

No teacher has fulfilled his obligation by teaching only his specialty. No teacher is above rank-and-file slugfests and wheeling-and-dealing political battles. No teacher can turn aside from the insanity in Southeast Asia - nor from the destruction of our land, water and air resources.

He is one of the last professionals left who can still speak his piece without threat of reprisal. He can neither turn his eyes, nor bury his head, because he is one of the best trained minds in our country. His ideas and experience are needed to cope with our massive problems.

Our politicians are incapable of forging a sensible world. Aid must come from centers where thinking goes on. If not, then God help the present and future generations!



Mr. Pete Kelly is a 29 year old assistant professor in the Department of Communications. Mr. Kelly has had five years of professional teaching experience.

Put briefly, the role of the ideal teacher is that of agitator, agitating to the point of awareness and simultaneously providing a tool by which the student can grasp and deal with happenings in his world. That is, the teacher sensitizes the conscience of his culture, often acting as an irritant, a gadfly. By shaving away the dull metal with an opposing force, he makes a sharp edge which cuts with ease and causes changes in the things it touches. Social crises, like our own revolutionary time, demand that the teacher intensify his efforts. The teacher cannot

simply impart information; he cannot righteously believe that he must dutifully keep politics (or any human activity) out of his teaching, thereby only providing the desire to work and the tools without showing the student raw materials.

I suppose that because of my particular interest in communication, I feel most useful in helping to create dialogue. Underlying this idea that dialogue between factions is productive is a rather optimistic belief that out of our cultural conflicts can come something better than we began with. Good teachers from Socrates to Martin Luther King have been actively involved in seeing to it that conflict in crises have produced that change for the better.



Mr. Wayne G. Wild is a member of the Math Department. The associate professor of mathematics has had some 25 years of teaching experience.

The teacher has a job security enjoyed by few and also contact with a wider diversity of opinions than most. Accordingly, he must, first of all, recognize that his position is both sheltered and overexposed.

Due to this, teachers have difficulty in being objective. They tend to take advantage of their job security and become irrational radicals or become immune to the flood of opinions and refuse to consider any change.

The role of the teacher — the Wisconsin teacher particularly — is to sift and winnow and to bring about carefully considered change as nearly within the existing social structure as possible and to do it soon enough to prevent extreme polarization.



Mr. John P. Zawadsky is chairman of the Department of Philosophy. Professor Zawadsky has had 16 years of professional teaching experience.

My view of teaching is a Socratic one, thus I regard

teaching as a continuous activity of mutual questioning and dialogue. As a teacher of Philosophy I am not particularly concerned whether a student is able to recite, for example, the ontological proof, but instead whether the student can share with me the excitement of ideas and the excitement of pursuing an idea. A teacher of Philosophy is one who engages in the activity of philosophizing, and, as Socrates saw a long time ago, this activity is an intellectual dialogue whose goal is clarity, consistency, and, if you will, truth. The necessity of this activity and goal in a time of social crisis is doubly imperative, because, a social crisis is prima facie evidence of failure to live intelligently, honestly, gracefully. I am not recommending that philosophers become kings but I am recommending that we (all of us) begin to think about our values and commitments.



Mr. Robert P. Artigiani is an Assistant professor in the Department of History. Dr. Artigiani is 32 years old and has had 6 years of professional teaching experience.

I do not see any reason why the teacher's role in times of crisis, however defined, should be any different from his role in more "normal" times. I think the teacher in addition to communicating whatever information he has, should be someone who develops new knowledge and stimulates his students to develop themselves. If the teacher does that properly, all times will be times of crisis for him and for the students around him, since both he and the students will be involved in the dangerous and unpredictable occupation of an analytically examining propositions. "Times of crisis" do make that occupation more dangerous, of course, because the teacher cannot predict what the social consequences of his analysis will be or what the student is likely to do in the midst of his development — and the urge to do something to escape the pain of self-development is not only greater but harder to control during crisis periods. But we owe it to ourselves and to the students to continue the "search," and even if the risks are increased by the crisis environment we must be willing to accept them. That we have not accepted these risks in more "normal" times, I suspect, is one of the main reasons for the present crisis.

Nationally Prominent Conservationist To Speak

David Brower, labeled by Life Magazine as "The number one conservationist in America today," will speak December 8 at Stevens Point State University as part of the Arts and Lectures Series.

The president of a new and booming organization — the 80,000-member Friends of the Earth — will present his prepared comments and answer questions from the audience beginning at 8 p.m. in Main Building auditorium.

Tickets will be sold in advance in the Arts and Lectures office, according to Director Jack Cohan.

Prior to the speech, WSUS-FM, the university radio station, will provide introductions for Brower by broadcasting two programs in which he interviews another national environmental leader, Dr. Paul Ehrlich. The tapes will be played November 30 at 7 p.m. and December 2 at 8 p.m.

Before founding Friends of the Earth (FOE), Brower served 17 years as executive director of the Sierra Club, which he transformed from a "parochial society of San Francisco nature-lovers into the nation's most powerful conservation organization."

Under his direction, the Sierra Club campaigned to save the Grand Canyon from a dam, preserve Kentucky's Red River Gorge, and establish the National Seashores of Cape Cod



David Brower

(Mass.) and Point Reyes (Calif.). He also conceived and edited The Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series of books.

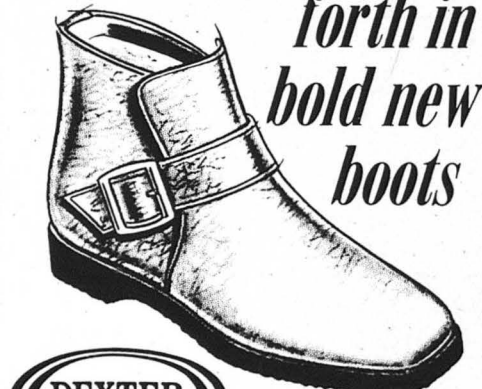
Meeting opposition from the club's more conservative members in his efforts to act in the environmental crisis, he resigned and founded FOE. Its militant League of Conservation Voters is actively lobbying in Washington, D.C., for new laws and controls.

His latest book is This Fragile Craft and he is well-represented in The Environmental Handbook, prepared for the first national environmental teach-in.



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Ex-student Found Guilty

Last week on November 24 a juvenile, while attending another University, was charged with disorderly conduct. The sentence given by the judge was guilty and the defendant placed under the supervision of the Portage County Social Services and fined \$35, the cost of the window.

Last May, during this University's demonstrations, a juvenile was charged with the property damage of a Stevens Point squad car window. The police themselves could not identify an offender but obtained the willing testimony of two students affiliated with the young Americans for Freedom, only one of whom could describe the incident and name the offender.

The juvenile defendant, who under Wisconsin law cannot be revealed in reporting, was held under unknown police suspicion for twenty days after the incident occurred. The defendant was not told that he was under suspicion until final exams were finishing and potential witness' gone for the

summer; he was not subpoenaed until November. But through the help of the student government, the defendant acquired three witnesses in his behalf.

In the meantime, the Portage County Department of Social Services advised the defendants parents to enter a guilty plea, and stated that virtually all of local juvenile hearings result in guilty verdicts.

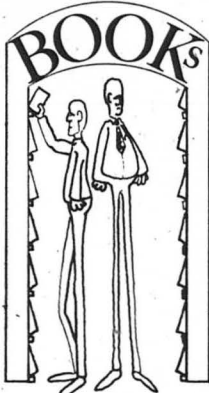
But in court on the stand, the prosecution's witness made repeated errors concerning the identification of the defendant. The description given was that the defendant did not wear glasses and that he was right handed. Also the witness swore that the accused wore a garment he actually never did possess. The witness for prosecution stated under oath that he had not been an officer of a right wing organization, although University records contradict this.

The courtroom is a place where the plea for justice is to be paramount, yet in this particular case the basis for guilt smells of political ramifications.



We usually give you all of the dope, kids, but here is some you didn't get.

Vanishing Air



Vanishing Air
John Esposito and the Nader Task Force on Air Pollution
Grossman, 1970. Hardcover \$7.95, Paperback \$5.95

If you wonder why you always get headaches driving downtown, why your furniture seems a little gray, or why your eight-year-old is developing asthma, this book will give you the answer: It's because the air is poisoned.

What *Vanishing Air* makes very clear is that you might as well stop breathing, because it can't be much worse for you than continuing to inhale all the junk that industry, autos, and airplanes dump into the air every day. It also points out that we're all likely to die sooner than usual from emphysema or bronchitis. No longer can we hope for a nice, normal death in old age or even a conventional heart attack. We may now cough ourselves into our graves, instead. The statisticians have even coined a phrase to describe those who would have lived if the air were clean: they call them "excess deaths."

But the air isn't clean. And since most of us live in cities, fresh air is something we tell our kids about the way we were told about horse-drawn carriages and high-button shoes. There's no use looking for lists of "dirty air cities,"

because they're all bad.

"Something must be done," you say. "Surely the government is acting to protect the lives of its citizens." But you are wrong. In its seven years of existence, the National Air Pollution Control Administration, Don Quixote of federal agencies, has not brought one of the giant poisoners of the air to court.

Vanishing Air says that NAPCA is irrelevant. And it's hard to reach any other conclusion after investigating that agency's non-progress in air pollution control. As Ralph Nader notes in his introduction to the book, "The deep loss of popular belief that government is capable of protecting and advancing the public interest against this airborne epidemic and its corporate sources reflects a broader absence of confidence, particularly among the young, that government can be honest and courageous enough to administer law for the people."

It is difficult to get used to the fact that prominent citizens lie. We usually think of dope addicts, pickpockets, and muggers as the chronic liars of society. But the auto industry has lied for years about pollution control devices, about developing alternatives to the internal combustion engine, and industry in general lies all the time about how much it is polluting the air.

The favorite line from industrial polluters these days is: "we were concerned about air pollution long before it became fashionable." "But," points out *Vanishing Air*, "this alleged concern of long standing on the part of giant enterprises has not slowed the steadily rising level of air contamination nor deferred the seemingly endless proliferation of new and exotic pollutants."

Is there a hopeful moral to this story? Is there a happy ending you must buy the book to discover? Unfortunately not. You should buy the book, however, read it, and loan it to all your friends. It should be required reading for high school civics courses, college courses of all sorts and for seminars

given at the Justice Department on "working within the system."

The message is simple: 'The public's hope for clean air has been frustrated by corporate deceit and collusion, by the exercise of undue influence with government officials, by secrecy and the suppression of technology, by the use of dilatory legal maneuvers, by special government concessions, by high-powered lobbying in Congress and administrative agencies and, in ultimate contempt for the people, by turning a deaf ear to pleas for responsible corporate citizenship.'

"Air pollution," Ralph Nader writes, "is a form of domestic chemical and biological warfare. There is no full escape from such violent ingestions (of air), for breathing is required." Conservation News

Quip Of The Day?

"One of the most potent and far-reaching influences stirring up discontent, race prejudice and class hatred in this country is the large number of radical newspaper and other publications which are given wide circulation. Many of these publications frankly urge the overthrow of the government. The editors of these papers and the writers of these books have a subtle way of placing these programs before their readers, but their readers understand what is meant."

—A. Mitchell Palmer, U.S. Attorney General, from Investigation Activities of the Department of Justice, 1919. Ever hear of the Palmer Raid?

Wildlife Aid Pushed

The Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and the Environment has held hearings on a packet of popular bills which would dedicate the long-existing 10 percent excise tax on handguns, now going into general receipts, for use in wildlife restoration, firearms safety programs, and shooting range construction and operation, the Wildlife

Management Institute reports.

The bills, all similar and equally sound, are S. 3860, introduced by Senator Hugh Scott (Pa.), S. 3927 by Senator Philip A. Hart (Mich.), S. 3962 by Senator Lee Metcalf (Mont.), and H.R. 12475 by Congressman John D. Dingell (Mich.). Dingell's bill, H.R. 12475, recently passed the House unanimously. Testimony before the subcommittee was all in favor of the proposals, which have been supported strongly by state and federal wildlife agencies and by sportsmen. For many years the sportsmen who pay this tax have been requesting that the money be used to aid wildlife, just as is done with the similar manufacturers' excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937.

Senator Hart, subcommittee chairman, stated that he would make every effort to iron out specifics and push the bills through the committee soon. Scott, Senate Minority Leader, also pledged his active support for the plan.

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Mastering The Draft

C O 'Disruption' Only A Policy



by John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

During a recent interview with this reporter, Draft Director Curtis Tarr remarked: "There's a substantial feeling in the country, I understand, against conscientious objection, a feeling that you'd rather not help a conscientious objector if there's a chance to help somebody else. In Michigan the other day I talked to the state director of selective service, and he said a fellow came into his office and said, 'I just

finished my civilian work as a C.O. I'm the father of three, happily married, but I can't support my family.... Nobody wants to hire a conscientious objector.' That's a tragedy."

Yes, it is. And there is irony in the Director's very recognition of the tragedy. Dr. Tarr, himself, is inadvertently helping to cause the tragedy by failing to end a reprehensible and long-standing policy of Selective Service: the so-called "disruption" policy governing a C.O.'s civilian work.

C.O.'s in class I—O (opposed to both combatant and non-combatant military service) may be called upon to perform two years of civilian work in lieu of induction. The Selective Service act and regulations require only that the civilian work be in the national health, safety, or interest. There is absolutely no mention of disrupting a C.O.'s life.

While the state directors of selective service maintain lists of approved civilian work, local draft boards have the final say. They decide ultimately which job an individual C.O. can take. The only guidance a board has in deciding whether a particular job is appropriate lies in Local Board Memorandum No. 64. General Hershey issued this LBM in 1962, and Dr. Tarr has

not yet seen fit to change it. LBM No. 64 provides in part: "Whenever possible civilian work should be performed outside of the community in which the registrant resides. The position should be one that cannot readily be filled from the available labor force...and should constitute a disruption of the registrant's normal way of life somewhat comparable to the disruption of a registrant who is inducted into the Armed Forces."

This "disruption" policy implies a vindictive judgement on the part of Selective Service: namely, that civilian work which punishes serves the "national interest." In essence, LBM No. 64 asks draft boards to treat a C.O. as if he were being sent to a civilian boot camp. Such a policy tends to de-emphasize, if not ignore, a C.O.'s individual talents and the availability of work that exercises and develops those talents.

How does the "disruption" policy benefit the national health, safety, or interest? To pose this question is to ask, in effect, whether the "disruption" policy is authorized by the Selective Service act and regulations. In this reporter's opinion it is not.

One court, however, has

recently decided otherwise. In *Hackney v. Hershey* the federal trial court for the middle district of North Carolina held that LBM No. 64 is valid.

The case involved a C.O. with both skills and experience in laboratory, research, and related medical fields. This C.O. was working as an inhalation therapist supervisor at the New York University Medical Center. His work had been approved as acceptable civilian work in the national health, safety, and interest by both the state directors for North Carolina (where the C.O.'s draft board was) and New York City (where the Medical Center was).

The draft board disagreed. It noted in the C.O.'s file: "Local Board is not satisfied with job at New York University Medical Center because this would not disrupt registrant's way of life." Incredibly enough, the board assigned the C.O. to hospital work in North Carolina which the court later found to be "of a routine nature which requires little training and no formal education." The court also found that the C.O.'s new work was "minimal and did not employ his capabilities, talents and training...." As a result a young man may sweep floors in

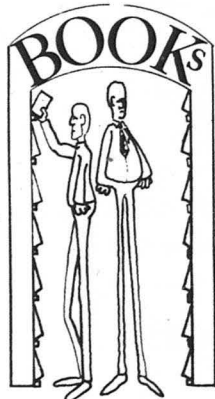
North Carolina, while a hospital in New York goes without a specialist.

This procedure has got to stop. Officially sanctioned disruption ultimately contributes to the very public attitude which Dr. Tarr calls a tragedy. If a C.O. is forced to perform useless civilian work, will he ever be regarded with respect? And what does he have to show for his two years of waste and degradation when his civilian work is over, and he seeks a real job? No wonder Dr. Tarr hears stories about C.O.'s who cannot support their families.

This tragedy which can last for years begins with the official policy of disruption for disruption's sake. You can help end this policy. Write to us. We have already influenced policy changes through this column. Of course, we will not send your letters directly to Dr. Tarr. We always preserve the confidentiality of your communications. However, we can use the sheer volume and general sentiment of your mail as evidence that repeal of LBM No. 64 is long overdue.

As usual, send all letters to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Hilarious Expose Of Nixon's Campaign



The Selling of the President 1968. Joe McGinniss. New York: Pocket Books, 1970.

We have just completed the first all-out "media" campaign in our political history. Over \$100 million was spent in the Senate and House races, most of it to bombard us with carefully designed television ads.

Here in Wisconsin, we were subjected to what Madison's Daily Cardinal calls "The sincerity shuffle." The issue in the governor's race, if there was an issue, seemed to be "Who loves Wisconsin more?" And a sample of television images would include a picture of Lucey strolling on a beach, and a picture of a country church with Olson's voice telling us how wonderful Wisconsin is.

It was largely the written press who were able to bring down the candidates their few comments on "issues," such as whether taxes would be raised. (Ideally, as we know, a society sets its social goals and requirements, and then designs

its tax structure to finance those goals. In this campaign, the issue was changing the tax level rather than the programs the taxes were to finance.) But to return to the argument, at no time in this campaign did the people of Wisconsin hear at length from either candidate - separately or together. (Why wasn't the Proxmire-Erickson appearance at Stevens Point telecast throughout the state?)

The candidate's dream, of course, is that he be represented to the voters precisely as he wishes, in his strengths but not his weaknesses. And he wants to control the way his positions on various issues are presented - if in fact they are presented at all. The modern candidate is concerned with the presentation of an acceptable image of himself - dynamic, blessed with that rare quality of leadership. And he wants to give the impression to every voter that indeed he alone can and will accurately represent that voter's interests - while in fact defining for the voter what the voter's real interests are. (For example, law-and-order versus economic issues in the latest election.) Through the controlled medium of television advertising this (mis)representation can be done - and the McGinniss book tells us how.

The book is delightful. It is first, a gossipy, insightful, hilarious expose of Nixon's advertising campaign in 1968 - and in passing a minor expose of Nixon and the ad men around him. Second, it is concerned with what McGinniss considers the near-triumph of sincerity in the campaign - in the person and the style of the "sweating, babbling" Humphrey. (McGinniss first asked the Humphrey advertising men if he might do a book on their campaign activities - they had in-

dicated they were going to make Humphrey into Abraham Lincoln by the end of the campaign - but they, astutely, told him to stay away.)

Alistair Cooke calls it "political cosmetics" - this careful ordering of the televised situation so that the candidate is presented, literally, in the best light. And so we have the television studios sealed off and the air conditioning turned up full for hours before Nixon's contrived television specials, to minimize the chance that he will sweat noticeably on camera.

But in Nixon's case, it was considerably more than this. The 1968 advertising campaign involved a massive overhaul in the way he apparently was viewed by the voters. As Roger Ailes, producer of the television specials, put it:

"Let's face it, a lot of people think Nixon is dull. Think he's a bore, a pain in the ass. They look at him as the kind of kid who always carried a bookbag. Who was forty-two years old the day he was born. They figure other kids got footballs for Christmas, Nixon got a briefcase and he loved it. He'd always have his homework done and he'd never let you copy."

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"Now you put him on television, you've got a problem right away. He's a funny-looking guy. He looks like somebody hung him in a closet overnight and he jumps out in the morning with his suit all bunched up and starts running around saying, 'I want to be President.' I mean this is how he strikes some people. That's why these (regional panel) shows are important. To make them forget all that."

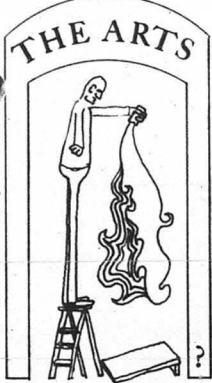
Advertising, McGinniss carefully explains, is concerned with exploiting the difference between an object or situation and the perceived image of that object or situation by the viewer. And thus in the Nixon campaign there were regional panel shows - in which Nixon answered "hard" questions from a panel of citizens (which

always included one Negro - but never two), and received thunderous applause from an audience apparently overwhelmed by his abilities. What the television audience was not told was the panel was selected by the advertising staff, and the audience was selected by the local Republican organization and then carefully coached as to the visual importance of great bursts of enthusiasm for the candidate. As Ailes insisted, "The audience is part of the show." As a result, Nixon was seen throughout the country as "the people's choice" - after all, the audience was all for him, wasn't it?...

Even more contrived was the election-eve telethon, in which citizens called in questions, and Nixon answered them. Ailes continued on p. 13

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Introspective Looking - Glass

Guide sheet to Catterall Exhibit in LaFollette Lounge.

"Such is the threefold sting of conscience the viper which gnaws the very heart's core of the wretches in hell so that filled with hellish fury they curse themselves for their folly and curse the evil companions who have brought them to such ruin and curse the devils who have tempted them in life and now mock them and torture them in eternity." Joyce here may be speaking of the aestheticians on their death bed for it is said that one speaks truths when dying; even philosophers. Cancel my subscription to the resurrection - alive she cried - no investment in the status quo - clouds running up against the Sun - those holes are empty: an aesthetic dumbation - to be saved by none other than he who was lost but gave his name on canvass - I knew my father's world was dead - solids diffused and ether made stone - information and activity what else is there - I call it fire - is it on - is life my decision and my polaroid - the line disappeared into a cloud - there are somethings which you can not own - there are some things which you can not say - and others you can't see - momentary dismissal of irrelevancies - most of our assumptions about art are outdated - when you've seen one Catterall you haven't infinity on trial - cumulus - you are a geonaut-well - ride the king's highway - ride the snake - if you see with the way you see you become something quite different from what you were-well-try it - catterall saw something-see - you are what you become - you can't practice appreciation - we have a great deal to unlearn - (like what to expect) - is significant form significant because it is misunderstood - the nightmare has ended but the rocking sensation persists - artist as peculiar object-er-art as peculiar object - catterall encloses you in gentle rain - we thank him for his gentle pictures and not try to tell some lie.

A couple of quarts of oil were poured down the front steps of the building housing the Interior Department in the wake of the Washington, D.C. Earth Day march. Approaching a youthful member of the retiring crowd, a relatively high ranking Interior official asked, "Are you going to clean up this oil?"

The youth replied, "Are you going to clean up the oil in the Gulf?"

And they both turned and walked away.

CAMPUS-COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Thursday, December 3

Biology Club sponsoring a Special Committee on Education, Slides and film of opportunities in the field of Environmental Health and Sanitation, 7:30 p.m., A-121 Science Building

UAB Cin Theatre, "None But the Brave," 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

Faculty Meeting 7:45 p.m., CC

Student Senate, 7:30 p.m. Van Hise Room, UC

Fox Theatre, Downtown "Gone With the Wind"

Friday, December 4

UAB Cin Theatre "None But the Brave" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

Flute Recital Nina Barswell 8 P.M., Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge, Uni. Center

Fox Theatre, Downtown "Gone With the Wind"

Saturday, December 5

UAB Cin Theatre "None But the Brave" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

High School Band Reading Clinic 8 a.m., UC

Fox Theatre, Downtown "Gone With the Wind" Sunday, December 6

Dance, "Atlantic Ocean" Berg Gym 25 cents, proceeds go to Jackson Drive

Awarded Photos Shown

by Eileen Marks

The University Activities Board is now displaying in the Van Hise Room of the University Center, an art exhibit from the Eastman Kodak Company. This exhibit is the Kodak Scholastic Photo Awards - Exhibit '67. It is a series of 45 photos presenting the finest photographic work of America's youth. This selection of award-winning photos, the results of the fourth combined contests conducted by Scholastic Magazines, Inc., and sponsored by the Eastman Kodak Company, is presented as a tribute to those young artists who took them. Because this contest stimulates the youth of our country to greater interest in photography as a means of creative expression, the Eastman Kodak Company is pleased to be its sponsor.

The ages of the contestants range from 12 years - 18 years old, and display an exceptional amount of talent. There are both black and white photos and color photos of many categories and subjects. The viewing hours will be from 9 a.m. til 5 p.m. and will be on display December 2 til December 18 in the Van Hise Room.

Monday, December 7

Museum Lecture Series 7:30 p.m., Science Bldg.

Student Assembly 3:45 p.m., A202 Science Building

UAB Cin Theatre "Ballad of a Soldier," 7 and 9 p.m., UC

Tuesday, December 8

Arts and Lectures David Brower 8 p.m., Main Aud.

Thursday, December 10

UAB Cin Theatre "America, America" 6 and 8:15 p.m. University Center

Friday, December 11

UAB Cin Theatre "America, America" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

Saturday, December 12

UAB Cin Theatre "America, America" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

University Theatre "Holiday," Opera and Dance 8 p.m., Auditorium

WSUS-FM Telethon All Day Gridiron

Sunday, December 13

WSUS-FM Telethon All Day Gridiron

Allen Center Movie "War and Fage of War" 7:30 p.m., Allen Center

University Theatre "Holiday" Opera and Dance 8 p.m., Auditorium

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Pointer Responds To Criticism

We feel that it is time to reply to those critics of the Pointer that have confronted us in recent weeks by letter and in person. It is our policy to print criticisms in the form of letters, regardless of their quality, and we welcome further criticism from members of the university community. To date the comments we have received have been, at best, weak and for the most part, irrelevant. Perhaps a few examples will illustrate this contention.

A few weeks ago the editors of the Pointer met with some of the "campus leaders" in a talk-back session at Iverson Park. They maintained, in general, that the newspaper should essentially be a society page, in order that the students might bask in the limelight, for, after all, social life is the essence of a university. Our response was to the contrary but we offered them an alternative. If, as committed socialites, they would volunteer their time and sweat to a society section we would include it with all of that other trivia we print (Mastering the Draft, Ecology, book reviews, etc.). The response was overwhelming. We were "guaranteed" 40 pencil-toting volunteers. At the time of this writing we are still waiting. The only new material we have received has been a number of those useless book reviews from those damn intellectuals. Will they never give up?

And, of course, there are the letter writers. Though we have received some worth more than a passing glance, the letters in general, have been worthless. Since the letter-writers are willing enough to have their names appear in the Pointer, we will not hesitate in being specific.

Any criticism should be articulate and somewhat thorough in regard to the subject matter. We hope, Mr. Nelson, that if you intend to stay on as our conscience that you will expand your comments past two sentences. We also apply this to faculty members.

One of the critics on our Missing Persons List is the fiery young lady who, some weeks ago, heaped shame and indignation upon the associate editor. As she flung open the door to depart she promised a scathing criticism that would require a full page of print (or a serial). After such a long interval we are anticipating a huge volume.

We assume, and perhaps without warrant, that our critics are concerned individuals who wish to change and better society. A newspaper is an effective instrument for this purpose. To Mr. Scott Schwager we extend the invitation to put down that Superman comic book and join our staff — on a volunteer basis.

The invitation is, likewise, open to any student, who is willing to work and meet our standards, which are not extremely unreasonable. If you can think coherently, have a workable writing style, have a knowledge of the English language (including grammar), and believe there are social issues more immediate than homecoming, we are located on the second floor of the University Center.

Creative Writing Called For

In future issues, the Pointer will have space available for any students who are seriously involved in writing poetry or prose and who wish to have their work read by the student community. To date the Pointer has neglected creative writing while examining the arts on campus. If student writers are willing to be published in the Pointer, their work would, undoubtedly, enhance the quality of the paper and they would have an audience that would, perhaps, offer them constructive criticism in regard to their work. We encourage any student writers, who are interested, to inquire at the Pointer office or call Extension 235.

Abortion Ads Out

In a letter from President Dreyfus on November 20, the Pointer was ordered to stop accepting advertising from abortion agencies and contraceptive dealers. The action was taken by Dreyfus upon receipt of a letter from Mr. Robert DeChambeau, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin giving his unofficial opinion that the ads were contrary to Wisconsin Statutes 151.12 forbidding the advertising of any "indecent articles." Dreyfus informed the Pointer that if the ads are printed the editor will be fired.

We have decided to comply with the ruling for the present, even though we feel that the law is immoral and should not be obeyed. There is an alternative which we are presently pursuing with the aid of Zero Population Growth, Inc. (ZPG).

We feel that the need to disseminate such information is urgent. The population explosion, widespread venereal disease, unwanted pregnancies are no secrets. But, of course, what are these compared to the pains of hell to those who use contraceptives? Again, there is a deeper issue. There would be no need for the use of "indecent articles" or abortions if college students were moral and refrained from sinful intercourse until they were properly equipped with a piece of paper granting permission from church and or state to have intercourse.

This seems to be another clear-cut case of the law being absurdly out of kilter with reality. and, once again, we begin the trek through the bureaucracy.

In the meantime, information may be obtained from Pointer staff members or Z.P.G.

Letters

Thanks For Thanksgiving Cover

Great White Editor:

The cover of the November 19 issue of the Pointer was very "American" and the truthful message stated remains so obvious and real that my mind at times as these wonders where the "Great American Spirit" slumbers (or would interred be more appropriate?) Many words of thanks for your front page coverage — this exposure

was one of the few times that the American Indians have made headlines since "The Rock" incidents of 1620 and 1969.

"We've been a long time coming, we've been a long time gone, and you're going to see and hear a lot more of us from now on."

In God we trust...

Iroquois — Oneida
Charles Wheelock

Pointer Like

Polish Propaganda

To the Editor:

I feel that you have corrupted the meaning of the word 'newspaper' far beyond that original meaning (i.e. a publication with significant news). The Pointer has turned out to be nothing more than a little disrag circular containing your point of view. The only reason I pick up the trash is to read Little Joe's advertisements. But instead of cataloging defects of your paper as a whole, I shall marshal the battalions of my argument against your one-sided mind and articles.

What is wrong with printing the news as it is and letting your readers form their own opinions instead of printing it as you see it? (This of course requires a concession on the part of the doctissimi hominum running the paper that the average reader is capable of forming a well reasoned personal opinion). It seems to me that by using the power of the press, you expect your readers to formulate your opinions and support your ideas.

I admire your use of psychology, but you are a little too obvious. People are finally starting to sense a faint aroma of polish propaganda floating around Stevens Point, aren't they? Funniest thing!

The article that most convinced me of your lack of consideration and one track mind was 'Biology Department Rape'. It shows without a doubt you don't respect the value of human life and the survival of mankind. By using animals in the service of man (for which God had intended them,) many human lives have been and will be saved. I think that if you would realistically evaluate this situation, you will agree with my theory.

I think the Pointer has realized how screwed up the establishment is, but doesn't see that the more a society screws itself up, the more it establishes. It ticks me off to see that people old enough to be adults and wanting to be treated as adults don't act or think like adults. If you grow up and think like an adult by listening to someone else, maybe someone else will listen to you.

Dale Wotruba

Noise Pollution

Editor:

It is very commendable for us to try to eradicate pollution, air pollution, etc. But why not, also, get rid of noise pollution. Like, for example, how come some kook can drive around with his noisy car at any hour of the night and be waking up students, and we never hear of him getting arrested for noise pollution.

What is the night campus police doing? He certainly knows that cars are not to make that much noise. At night we students want to sleep, not be awakened by noise pollution by some kook.

Yours truly,
Andrew Tyrant

Protection From Unclean Thought?

To the Editor:

While listening to the arguments against ROTC during the debate November 18, I was forced to recall what seemed to be the three basic justifications behind both the McCarthy purging of Communists from the campuses and the banishment of SDS from our campus last year.

(1) There is upon the campus the Unclean Thought. This is corrupt, immoral, indecent, etc., etc. We the self-proclaimed defenders of public decency have taken it upon ourselves to see that the tender ears of the students are not exposed to this because —

(2) The people who spread the Unclean Thought on campus, while only a small minority, are so much more brilliant and more able to influence people that they will be able to corrupt the campus because —

(3) The students are really so naive and stupid that they are little more than intellectual sponges, soaking up any thought poured into them.

Sound familiar?
Yours very truly,
Jerry Wild

Editor's Note: No

Pertinent Topics? Suggested

Dear Editor:

It seems to me that since the beginning of the semester The Pointer has had many articles and comments in protest of many important and pertinent topics, e.g. ROTC, building expenditures at WSU—SP, homecoming parades, the Vets, and most recently, the bookstore.

I would like to say that I think these topics that the staff of The Pointer chooses are very good, and of utmost importance to the students. So as to make sure that you don't deplete your supply of pertinent topics, I would like to submit some topics which I think would be of equal importance to the students, as your fine topics:

1. A larger percentage of females should stop wearing bras.
2. A larger percentage of males should stop wearing bras.
3. The administration should take measures to reduce the amount of mud on campus in the springtime.
4. LSD should be legalized, and the government made illegal.
5. The brutal destruction of the American mosquito.
6. Worthless "say nothing" complete bias school newspapers should be abolished.

Michael Weinstein

Boycott Bookstore

Dear Editor:

It is 9:10 p.m., Tuesday, November 24 and our remarkable bookstore has done it again — closed before 9:30. Not only is it inadequate, overpriced, but now it closes when ever it pleases. This is the second time in a month and I think it's about time students, faculty, Student Senate and staff did something.

The registration office

doesn't close at 4:00 just because no one's knocking at its door, the help in the Gridiron doesn't leave at 9:30 cause no one is in sight, what gives our bookstore the right to close. After all they are guaranteed constant business.

Students, boycott! Get your pencils, paper and reading material at Tempo and save yourself some money.

Faculty, order your books for your classes somewhere else; after all they either cut your order because they think you can't count or your books come in weeks late.

Everyone make a stand. Either they should shape up or ship out, as the saying goes. This is getting ridiculous; they must think this is an elementary school.

Thanks for the space.
Sherrri Pride

Museum's Valuable

To the Editor:

In reference to the "Biology Department Rape" article I would like to ask a question.

How many people on this university have ever seen an otter, and a black bear, and a grey fox, and a coyote, and a flying squirrel, and at least a chipmunk alive and free?

I dare say the number would not overpopulate a classroom.

I sit here in wonder that one so learned as the unknown author of this article (as he must be to undertake such a project) has overlooked one bit of common knowledge: one does not eliminate a species of animal by killing its members, but instead by destroying its habitat.

The purpose of a Museum of Natural History, as I (admittedly a non-expert) see it, is to make available representatives of the different species so that if perchance we should catch a fleeting glance of one of the creatures we would be able to say more than "I saw an animal today."

As to the requirement for a "good" specimen, anyone who has seen a poor mount and is acquainted with how the animal looks alive and free will testify that a poor mount is worse than no mount.

Respectfully submitted,
Roger Waisanen

Biol Dept Done Injustice

To the Editor:

A recent unsigned article in the Pointer accused the Biology Department and the Museum of Natural History of collecting animals according to a "Scorched Earth" policy" as an act of "biological sadism."

Because the case presented against collecting is emotional, and the value of scientific collection is rarely appreciated by the public, the charges must be answered.

Scientific collections are maintained at most institutions for many reasons including the following: (1) The examination of specimens is essential in the teaching of structure and identification of organisms. (2) A collection is a "reference library" for making accurate identifications. Identifications in most groups are more difficult than is generally realized and accuracy is vital to all types of biological research. (3) A good collection of specimens with data can indicate variation within a species, its geographic distribution, abundance,

habitat, reproductive factors, mortality, disease, parasites, etc. — information often enabling ecologists to make responsible recommendations on its preservation.

The Pointer article implied that scientific collecting is in some way responsible for the extinction or near extinction of species. The fact is that the demise of species is due to destruction of habitat, introduction or encouragement of competing species, pesticides, and overhunting and trapping for "sport", bounties or sale to satisfy fashion fads.

Public apathy allows special interest groups to continue these practices at the price of the diversity of life. Biologists traditionally have been the principal group with the knowledge and the commitment to fight for the survival of all species.

Scientific collecting, on the other hand, rarely affects a population (the few exceptions are well-known to most biologists and serve to temper overzealous collecting.) Much bird and mammal collecting consists of claiming road kills and the like. Most biologists I know refrain from collecting when a population might be damaged by their activities. The waste of five unwanted mammals in traps for every one "good" specimen, as described in the article, is not unjustifiable ravaging as implied. What usually happens is that the abundant short-lived species are trapped more often. But even though the specimens are not used, the population maintains its level. The loss of some individuals in one abundant species may be a necessary sacrifice to obtain information on a poorly known species.

The apparent implication that the Museum of Natural History is in some way to blame for the tragedy of the passenger pigeon or the whooping crane because we have an egg of each on display was a bit ridiculous. The eggs are part of a very old collection given to the Museum about a year ago. The passenger pigeon egg was collected in 1882 when the bird was still common. The removal of that egg had nothing to do with reducing a population of millions of birds to extinction. In fact, the extinction of the bird might have been prevented if we had known more about it in 1882.

The attack on the instructor of the Mammalogy course was probably the most unfortunate part of the entire article. This individual is one of the few internationally recognized authorities this university can claim. Many of his approximately 100 scientific publications deal with aspects of the ecology or life histories of mammals and thus are of obvious importance to those attempting to manage or save these species. He serves on the local humane society and has worked hard to get bounties removed from Wisconsin mammals. I find the claim that he encouraged the killing of rare mammals difficult to believe.

Incidentally, five of the six "rare mammals" listed in the article can be legally trapped or hunted in this state and there are bounties on two of them in many states. It makes me suspicious of all the charges made against him in the article.

In conclusion, I believe that an injustice was done to the Biology Department, the Museum, and the individual discussed. Attempts to portray biologists as villains destroying life are blows to the cause of conservation.

Robert W. Freckmann
Assistant Professor of Biology

I F Stone

Mini-Mutiny In Marine Corps

Gen. Chapman, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is reported as saying in Boston that "they (opponents of the Vietnam war) oppose our efforts only because they are in accord with the principles of the enemy." Gen. Chapman made his statement as an active duty military officer. As active duty military officers we wish to dissent. Gen. Chapman indisputably attacks millions of loyal Americans, including United States Senators, Congressmen, businessmen and students, as being "in accord with the principles of the enemy." Gen. Chapman has therefore also questioned the loyalty of Gen. Shoup, former Commandant of the Marine Corps, who said, "I want to tell you, I don't think the whole of Southeast Asia, as related to the present and future safety and freedom of the people of this country, is worth the life or limb of a single American." Gen. Chapman's rhetoric, impugning the patriotism of millions of Americans, is divisive.

-2d Lt. Jerry M. Groseclois, 1st Lt. David L. Jensen, 2d Lt. George A. Groneman, 2nd Lt. Cecil W. Ebbel, 2d Lt. Darold T. Gunn, all of The Marine Corps, in a letter to the Washington Post, October 20.

Our War - Their Secret

"At a press conference on May 8, in commenting on the plan for withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia, the President said that he expected the South Vietnamese forces would come out at the same time our forces did because 'when we come out our logistical support and air support will also come out with them.' On June 3 the President backed away from this commitment and said that after July 1 there will be US air missions in Cambodia..."

"Following press reports that American fighter-bombers were flying support missions for Cambodian troops as far as 100 miles from the South Vietnamese border, I wrote to the Secretary of Defense on June 23 to obtain information for the Committee on the restrictions applicable to US air operations in Cambodia. On July 16 the committee received a top secret letter from Dennis J. Doolin, Deputy Asst. Sec'y. of Defense for International Security Affairs, which did not provide any specific details on the nature and extent of those operations, as had been requested. I, therefore, repeated the committee's request in a letter dated July 30.

"After waiting nearly 2 months more, while reports appeared daily of US air operations in support of Cambodian forces, Mr. Doolin finally replied, stating that he was 'unable to respond to your request for the specific details...inasmuch as this would involve a discussion of disclosure of specific Rules of Engagement and operating rules relating to the actual conduct of the war.'"

"It appears that the executive branch learned little, if anything, from the experience of trying to fight a secret war in Laos. It has now switched the secrecy to Cambodia. The enemy forces know where and to what extent US planes are conducting air operations in Cambodia. The Cambodians and the South Vietnamese know the extent of the air support their ground forces receive from our plants. But Congress...is denied the same information—information essential to appraising the course of the war in Southeast Asia and our current policy. It shows quite clearly how far the pendulum of power has swung to the executive branch."

-Sen. Fulbright, Cong. Rec. October 14, abridged.

POP Writes

Dear Students of WSU—SP: ...A concern for the wasteful spending of the American economy today has initiated a nationwide college campaign to reorganize spending priorities. The ultimate goal of this organization, **Perspective on Priorities (POP)**, is to rechannel those needlessly spent funds into a field which there has always been a desperate lack of money—that of cancer research. This is not a fund-raising drive, as the money collected may be sent directly to any organization concerned with cancer; the main idea behind POP is that the nation's finances will be redirected toward an area other than those connected with defense industries, the space program, etc.

The Christmas season is the appropriate time for this national movement, now that consumers and manufacturers both are spending massive

amounts of money to promote a "spirit of Christmas" that has no meaning for those children who are slowly dying of cancer. POP asks that students and adults all over the country take a second look at Christmas, and give their gifts to others in the form of a donation to a local cancer chapter. This widespread redirection of consumer spending will hopefully force both private industry and the government to form a new "perspective on priorities."

Volunteers are needed on all campuses immediately to coordinate the publicity for POP in their respective areas. For more information, contact:

POP Headquarters
Stonehill College
North Easton, Mass. 02356
Please mail contribution to local cancer centers in care of POP, Stonehill College.

We thank you.





ECOLOGY



2,500 Children Die From Nuclear Plant

Evidence that 2500 children have died in Northern Illinois over the past decade as the result of normal operation of a nuclear power plant has been announced by Pittsburgh University Professor Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass.

Sternglass presented his analysis of public health data at a hearing October 21 before eight Pennsylvania state senators on whether they should institute a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction in the state. He reported that the rise in infant mortality in the vicinity of the Dresden reactor near Morris, Illinois, corresponded exactly to the rise in gaseous radioactive

discharges from the plant. Reports from the U.S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were used in Sternglass' calculations.

Sternglass' sobering conclusions extend into other injury categories. In his testimony he reported a "similar direct correlation...for death-rates due to respiratory diseases other than pneumonia and influenza for all age groups in Illinois relative to 1959 and the amount of radioactive gas discharged. While during the decade from 1949 to 1959 these diseases, which include emphysema and bronchitis, increased less than 10 percent in Illinois, they rose

75 percent between 1959 and 1966 in direct proportion to the amount of radioactive gas discharged. Furthermore, Sternglass said, "while Illinois respiratory death rates rose 75 percent, those rates increased by only 40 percent and 47 percent respectively in heavily polluted Pennsylvania and New York."

The Dresden reactor on whose emissions Sternglass based his research is a boiling water type reactor which gives off radioactive gases in the process of generating electricity. He said the type device, made by General Electric, sends up the stack 10,000 times more harmful gases than the

pressurized water type reactor. He recommended that all boiling water reactors be shut down to prevent further loss of life. Others are in operation at Humboldt Bay, California; Big Rock Point near Charlevoix, Michigan; and LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Large reactors operate at Oyster Creek, New Jersey; Oswego, New York; Monticello, Minnesota; and New London, Connecticut.

Sternglass told the committee that in view of new information on the results of long-term exposure to low doses of radioactivity, emission standards for nuclear plants should be tightened. He noted that standards used by the Atomic Energy Commission were set before the greater susceptibility of women and children to ionizing radiation was recognized.

Timber Wolves Protected

An order has been issued to prevent the indiscriminate taking of timber wolves on the Superior National Forest, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Forest Supervisor Craig W. Rupp said the action was taken in an effort to save the last remaining breeding population of wild timber wolves in the contiguous United States. The timber wolf is a designated endangered species.

Due to the rarity of the animal, prices for "souvenir" pelts on the tourist market reportedly have skyrocketed. "This new market," Rupp remarked, "may result in diminishing the species to a point beyond which it cannot recover." Heavy trapping is reported as a result of the

flourishing new demand for pelts. Two valuable research animals - one with a radio transmitter collar and the other with tags - have been taken by wolf exploiters. In another instance a researcher was able to buy back and release a trapped research animal at the going "tourist rate" of \$100.

The order, Rupp said, is an interim measure while the U.S. Forest Service and the state of Minnesota develop a plan whereby the wolf will be protected.

Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Edward P. Cliff in Washington, D.C. and Superior National Forest Supervisor, Craig W. Rupp in Duluth, Minnesota are receiving many letters expressing appreciation for their forthright action in the matter.



NRA Aids Conservation

The National Rifle Association has instituted a \$15,000 scholarship program to further conservation studies, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Douglas Whitcomb, a graduate student at Michigan State University, will receive the initial grant of \$3,000 to conduct a survey of woodcock populations on High Island in

northern Lake Michigan. The NRA program was established earlier this year to further postgraduate research in conservation, recreational hunting, and related areas.

Anyone seeking to qualify for a grant may write to Frank C. Daniel, Secretary, NRA, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

I think I could turn, and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd,

I stand and look at them long and long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things,

Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago,

Not one respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

—Walt Whitman—

... and all thru the house
not a feature is missing
to please friend or
spouse —

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Mercury Polluters Still Around

The Federal Water Quality Administration has been charged with a "go easy" policy toward mercury polluters, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Wis.) chairman of the House Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee, reported that the FWQA has evidence of toxic mercury being discharged by 50 polluters into the nation's waterways in violation of federal law, but has failed to recommend suit against 40 of them. He said that suits to abate the mercury discharges were instituted by the Justice Department under the 1899 Refuse Act against only 10

companies. But none have been brought against the other 40, some of which are discharging even greater amounts of mercury.

Reuss noted that the Justice Department with FWQA concurrence, has settled with 5 of the 10 companies under terms allowing up to 1/2 pound per day of mercury on a weekly average to be discharged with no established timetable for stopping completely. Reuss concluded that "half-way enforcement actions by federal agencies give the appearance to the public of concern for the environment, but achieve little in actually protecting and improving the quality of the environment."

Gun Tax Goes To Wildlife

The President's signature has finalized action on a new law which dedicates the long-existing 10 percent excise tax on handguns to wildlife restoration and firearms safety programs, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The tax receipts currently amount to approximately \$7 million each year. This money has been going into the general treasury fund since the early 1930's.

The money will be apportioned to states under terms of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program. As much as one-half of the funds allotted to each state may be used in construction, operation, and maintenance of shooting ranges to accommodate firearms safety instruction. The other one-half can be used for approved wildlife restoration purposes

under the federal aid act. If it wishes, however, a state may use all the funds on wildlife restoration.

Up until now, aid to states for shooting range construction was possible through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This source proved grossly inadequate because shooting ranges were given low priority in competition with golf courses, swimming pools, etc., which are revenue-producing resources. With land and water conservation funds, shooting ranges were a fundable item for recreation only. Amazingly, education or safety training could not be assisted. For these reasons, only one range in the entire country has been built with these funds. The new law establishes a priority for range construction and firearms safety training.

DDT Closes Woodcock Season

Because of high DDT residues found in a pre-season sampling of woodcock from New Brunswick, Canada, the hunting season for the popular gamebird in that province has been closed, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Representative samples of woodcock were taken throughout the province by the

Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare for human food is seven parts per million.

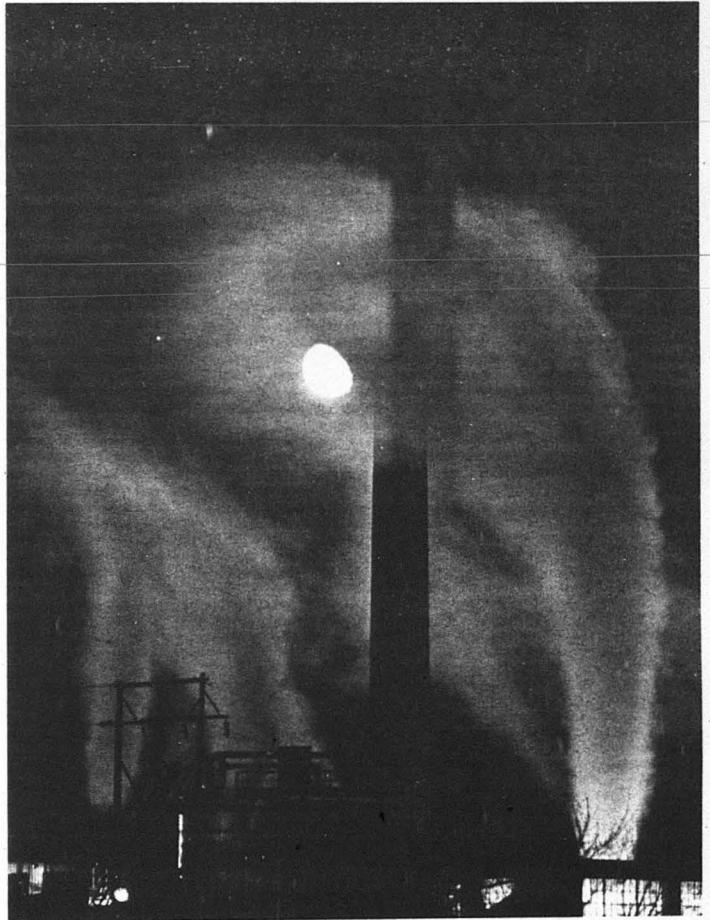
This is the second time in Canada that a hunting season for gamebirds has been closed because of high levels of pesticide residues. Last year, the province of Alberta closed the seasons for pheasant and Hungarian partridge following the discovery of mercury contamination of the birds. The use of persistent chemicals throughout North America has built up residue levels in birds and other wildlife which are serving as a warning device to man that the use of such substances should be undertaken with extreme caution and only when absolutely necessary. Wildlife is playing an important role as an environmental barometer.

Trippers Sponsor Grouse Hunt

U.A.B. Trippers is sponsoring two days of Grouse Hunts on Saturday, December 11 and Sunday December 12. We will be leaving the Union at 12 noon and returning after the end of hunting hours each day. Transportation is provided. Please bring your own gun and ammunition. The cost will be \$1 per person per day. Sign up in the Classroom Center lobby Wednesday, December 9, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Please pay as you sign up. Grouse, anyone?

Offer Meal Tickets

The University Food Service is now offering Ala Carte and Cafeteria Line Meal tickets at special rates. For more information inquire at the Food Service office or call Ext. 211.



"The Problem is Blowin' in the Wind". The Consolidated paper mill on the Wisconsin River.

(Photo by Jim Berger)

Nat Res Majors Meeting

There will be an advising meeting for Natural Resources Majors (Forestry, Resource Management, Soil Science, Water Resources, and Wildlife) on December 7, 1970 in the Wisconsin Room - University Center. Students who will be freshmen or sophomores this next spring semester will meet at 7:30 - 8:45 p.m. Students who will be juniors and seniors will meet at 9:00 p.m. Meeting for juniors and seniors will cover general advice in specific majors, and students who have programs worked out can have their trial study lists signed.

Registration packets should be picked up before the meeting. Freshmen and sophomores are asked not to make appointments with their advisors until after this meeting.

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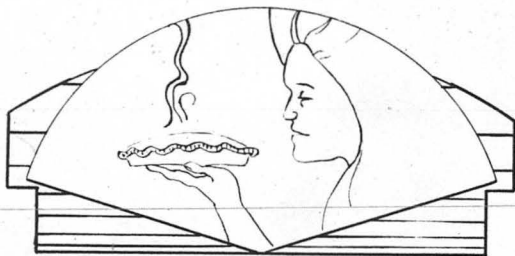
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The Next Issue Of The Pointer Will Be Our Merry Christmas Edition To Be Published Dec 14!



Kathy's Kitchen

Japanese Cooking

Let me tell you about a fantastic store and a fantastic man. The store is the International House of Foods in Madison, at 440 West Gorham Street (near the university). The man is Mr. Alan Chong, the proprietor of the store— who knows more good things about food than anyone I know.

Familiarity with this store and this man is invaluable if you want to do any serious Middle- or Far-Eastern cooking. Although I will include in these columns primarily ingredients available in your area, more authentic foods will require special ingredients from Mr. Chong's store. And don't hesitate to ask him if you have problems with ingredient selection and food preparation. He is marvelously helpful.

The following recipes will give you reasonably authentic Japanese tastes. A note on soy sauce: Japanese soy sauce, Kikoman brand, is lighter and less salty than the Chinese soy sauces sold in most supermarkets. If you have to use the Chinese brands, e.g. La Choy, use only two-thirds of the amounts indicated in these recipes.

Japanese Clear Soup

If you get to Madison, try any of the packaged instant Japanese soups available there. For homemade soup:

In a medium sauce pan combine 4 C water, 1 chicken bouillon cube, $\frac{1}{2}$ t monosodium glutamate (Accent or Japanese

Ajinomoto). Boil for 3 minutes, remove from heat and cover, and let set for 3 minutes. Reheat, with 1t salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ t soy sauce.

Serve in individual bowls with the following garnishes: 6 or 7 tiny round slices of green onion (the dark green part), 1 celery leaf wilted in hot water, 1 very thin slice lemon peel, and 1 thin slice red radish.

Rice

Ask Mr. Chung how to cook the glutinous (and flavorful) oriental rice available at his store. As a substitute, use any regular rice - not converted or minute rice. Rice is used in oriental meals as we use bread in ours, and is served plain in individual bowls.

Serve rice, soup, and a vegetable or fruit with the following main dishes.

Ami-Yaki (pork)

For two servings, slice $\frac{1}{2}$ pound lean fresh pork into pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 inches by 3 inches. With a meat pounder or large wooden spoon, pound slices lightly, and sprinkle with salt.

Make a dipping sauce from the following:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ t ginger powder
- 2 t water
- 1 T finely chopped onion
- 1 clove finely chopped garlic
- $\frac{1}{2}$ C Kikoman or
- (one third C Chinese soy sauce)
- 2 T Sake (available at liquor stores.
- Drink what you don't cook with.)

- 1 T sugar
- 2 T vegetable oil

Lightly oil a large skillet, and cook pork until done. Stir dipping sauce and divide into 2 bowls. Dip hot cooked pork into sauce.

Gingami-Yaki (Beef)

To serve four, use:

- 1 pound beef, sliced $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick
- in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips
- 2 small green peppers, quartered
- 1 stalk celery, cut into 1 inch long pieces
- 8 fresh mushrooms, cut in halves
- 4 10-inch squares of aluminum foil

Salt and pepper meat. Put 2 t butter in center of each square of foil, and distribute the meat, mushrooms, pepper and celery, in this order, among the squares; sprinkle with salt. Close carefully, and bake in a 450 degree oven for 12-15 minutes. Serve hot, dipping each piece of meat or vegetable into the following sauce:

Pon-zu Sauce - Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ C sour orange juice or lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ C soy sauce, and $\frac{1}{2}$ C bouillon, and divide into small bowls. Prepare the following and serve in separate bowls: 1) $\frac{1}{4}$ C grated icicle or red radish with just a pinch of cayenne pepper - or use a Daikon from the International Foods store; 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ stalk leek (or several green onions), cut in 1 inch lengths and finely shredded into thin strips. Each person spices his dipping sauce with the two vegetables according to his preference.

Tatsuta-Age (Chicken)

This Japanese fried chicken is very simple and very good. Have the butcher chop a frying chicken into small pieces, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The pieces should be smaller than those in regular fried chicken.

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chicken pieces, mix together 4T soy sauce, 1T sugar, and 2T sake. Pour sauce over chicken and marinate for 30-60 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove chicken pieces, roll in cornstarch until coated, and let set 10-15 minutes. Then fry at 350 degrees in deep oil for 3-4 minutes, until crisply brown.

These recipes are adapted from an unusually beautiful Japanese cookbook, "Cook Japanese" by Masaru Doi, Kodansha International Ltd., 1968.

Chem Colloquium Held

Dean D. Perlman will lead the Chemistry colloquium to be held in Room A-121, Science building at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 8. Dr. Perlman's subject for discussion will be "Vitamin B12 - The Red Enigma."

Dr. Perlman received his education at the University of Wisconsin. Following 22 years of research in the laboratories of Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Merck and Co. Inc., and the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, he joined the faculty at the U.W. School of Pharmacy in Madison as Professor of Pharmaceutical Biochemistry in 1967. In 1968 he

assumed the office of Dean of the School.

Professor Perlman is a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and was a Fellow (1966) of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society for Biological Chemists, the Biochemical Society, and the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Following the evening's discussion will be the usual social hour and refreshments. All interested persons are invited to participate.

BRAZIER STUDENT BURGERS

- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Ground Beef
- 4" sesame seed bun
- pickle and catsup

reg. 25c

THURSDAY DEC. 3 ONLY

6 for \$1.00

Dairy Queen Brazier

3324 Church St.



Nixon Exposed

continued from p. 6

was asked how it all would work:

"We... what's going to happen is all of the questions are going to come through the operators over there, and then runners will bring them down to the producer's table, which will be setup here, and from there they'll go to a screening room where the Nixon staff will tear them up and write their own. Then they'll go to Bud Wilkinson who will cleverly read them and Nixon will read the answers of a card."

Later, Ailes asked Jack Rourke how it really would work.

"I understand Paul Keyes has been sitting up for two days writing questions," Roger Ailes said.

"Well, not quite, Jack Rourke said. He seemed a little embarrassed. "It's sort of semi-forgery, isn't it?" Ailes said. "Keyes has a bunch of questions Nixon wants to answer. He's written them in advance to make sure they're properly worded. When someone calls with something similar, they'll use Keyes' question and attribute it to the person who called. Isn't that it?"

"More or less," Jack Rourke said.

And thus it was, McGinniss concludes, that we were sold a President in 1968.

But McGinniss also makes much of the fact that the slick advertising campaign almost didn't succeed. The reasons apparently are several, and to an extent, conflicting.

First is the observation that as Nixon developed a comfortable lead in the polls he listened less to his advertising men and more to the politicians

such as John Mitchell - and therefore cooperated less and less with the media men. (And being a bit of a political voyeur, how I wish there had been a McGinniss chronicling in similar manner the activities of Mitchell and the boys....) The ad men's reaction: "There was something very wrong in this, Treleven felt (ad director). Something very wrong about politicians interfering with a political campaign. Especially one that Harry Treleven had planned so well."

The argument to which McGinniss gives more emphasis, however, is that "The perfect campaign, the computer campaign, the technicians' campaign, the television campaign, the one that would make them rewrite the textbooks had collapsed beneath the weight of Nixon's graysness." The vitality of Humphrey was apparent through his own advertising effort. Nixon remained as he appeared to McLuhan in the 1960 campaign:

"...Mr. Nixon with his very dark eyes that tend to stare, with his slicker circumlocution, resembled more the railway lawyer who signs leases that are not in the interests of the folks in the little town." (p. 195, from McLuhan's Understanding Media).

Furthermore, McGinniss argues, in the year 1968, with the deaths of Kennedy and King, and the police riot in Chicago, the country was genuinely frightened. And Nixon answered that fright with non-discussion of any issue, with non-answers to questions put to him. 1968 was, McGinniss seems to be saying, the near-triumph of sincerity and loquacious concern.

In 1968, after all the carefully designed television advertising and the expenditure of \$21 million, Richard Nixon did little better than he did against John Kennedy in 1960.

Continued next week.

Judge Enacts Law Against Army

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is beginning to flex its muscles according to the Wildlife Management Institute. In a landmark decision, a federal judge in Arizona has issued a preliminary injunction halting vegetation clearance along the Gila River by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The decision is the first handed down against a federal agency under the much ignored act.

The project would involve clearing about 3,100 acres of trees and brush from about 54 miles of river banks. Similar vegetation clearance of dubious value reportedly is proposed for some 2,000 miles of streams in the Gila system. Conservationists say the action would destroy critical wildlife habitat.

U.S. District Court Judge James A. Walsh ruled that the Corps was obliged by the act to study possible environmental effects of the project and submit its findings and alternative plans designed to minimize damage for review by the Council on Environmental Quality. The Corps argued that the 1969 act does not apply to the project. Many conservationists replied that it was Congress' intent in passing the act to have it apply to all federal programs which effect environmental quality. The Gila River decision supports this view.

SEA Meets Dec 8

The Student Education Association will focus its attention on teacher placement and interviews December 8 at 7 o'clock in the Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge in the University Center.

Because so many of the SEA members will be interning and student teaching soon, this meeting has been arranged to help them when searching for a position. Three guests will give an inside account on placement, interviews, and what to look for.

Mr. Gary Michaels, principal of D.C. Everest High School in Schofield, will speak on interviews from the administration's viewpoint. Having graduated from WSU-SP, he will be able to relate how the teacher preparation helps the prospective interviewee.

Mr. Gregory Strong will be his counterpart, and will tell how he felt last year as he experienced the interview dilemma. He is presently teaching at Jackson Grade School and plans to be teaching eighth grade biology at Ben Franklin next fall.

Dr. Raymond Gotham, Director of the University Placement Center and a Professor of Education and Communication, will explain how placement works and complete the pre-hiring sequence.

Materials will be given at this time regarding interviews and a mock interview will be conducted so members can "get the feel" of the experience.

The meeting is open to all of those interested and questions may be directed to Bonnie Dana, president, 341-0774.

New Student Registration

To Prospective Freshmen and Re-entering Students

Please report to the Registration Office, Room 101, Student Services Building (Old Library) for registration between 8 and 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 28th. Registration will close at 4 p.m. You will meet with your adviser, work out your schedule of classes, and register for the classes. Be prepared to pay your fees at this time.

Classes begin on Monday, February 1.

Venison Feed To Be Held

Nu Alpha Tau will hold its annual Venison Feed on Friday, December 4, 1970, 7 p.m. at the American Legion Hall.

The guest speaker will be Paul DeGurse of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Mr. DeGurse was the final speaker at last year's Environmental teach-in.

Tickets will be sold in the lobby of the Science Building. The cost will be \$2.25 per ticket.

Foreign Foods Christmas Banquet

The annual Christmas banquet sponsored by Stevens Point State University's foreign language department will be December 9 featuring favorite foods in five European countries, madrigal singing, and folk dancing performances.

Howard C. Adams, department chairman, said the public event will be at 8 p.m. in the Blue Dining Room of the De Bot Center. Tickets are available at the foreign language office.

The menu will include chicken in wine sauce (French), beef birds (German), Polish sausage, Russian meat pie and Spanish chicken with rice.

After the meal, members of the University Madrigal Singers will provide entertainment along with members of the University Folk Dancers.

"The voice of dissent must be heard." Henry Ford George Seldes, The Great Quotations

Grid Has Telethon

The third annual telethon, sponsored by WSU-FM, will be held in the Gridiron of the University Center, December 12 and 13. The telethon is sponsored to raise money for needy persons in Central Wisconsin.

The telethon will be broadcast also on cable television channel 6 in Stevens Point. The program of the telethon will include news, entertainment, and interviews with community leaders.

A goal of \$3,000 to be used by various groups in the area, will be tried for.

Station Manager Lynn Davis said entertainment will be provided by university music groups, students who have rock 'n roll bands, the Kilties, Drum and Bagpipe Band, and Stevens Point Barbershoppers.

One of the ways in which they hope to raise money is to auction off President L.S. Dreyfus' red vest. Another way will be auctions determining if an entertainer of group should continue performing or leave the stage.

Miss Davis said the telethon needs a lot of support and hopes the students and community members will help.

RIDE WANTED to Vancouver, British Columbia, and back for Christmas Vacation. Leave message at Pointer Office.

"The truth is, we are all caught in a great economic system which is heartless." Woodrow Wilson George Seldes, The Great Quotations

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Stevens Point Brewery
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Civil Defense continued

continued from p. 2

could be to the tuberculosis problem in New York, or any other city. "If the attack follows the heavier pattern that Dr. Pettee gave us," he said, "our enemies will have exorcised one of our worst ghosts. We are gradually cutting it out by chemotherapy now; we are cutting it out by improved standards of living, but the city is where the infections now survive and it is what would be destroyed by the attack we discussed."

Postattack "Incentives" for Labor

It may be, however, that postattack value-added doesn't grow because some workers might be reluctant to go back to work after the bomb. They might have a tendency to arrive late or to play hooky, taking advantage of the confused situation to get out of the office for a few days. They might think that just because the country has lost half its population that that would be a valid excuse for getting a little extra shut-eye and punching in late. But those postattack stragglers looking for an excuse to be lazy wouldn't be around long. They would not get the full benefit of reemployment incentives, the quick advancement, and early retirement benefits that many companies are considering as an inducement to the postattack labor force.

Some companies have already picked out local Employee Relocation Centers where workers are to report after the bomb. Other industries, like petroleum and gas, have suggested that companies make out a supply of checks in advance, as nuclear disaster bonuses to be paid to workers after the attack. The Civil Defense Booklet for those industries explains how this plan works:

A supply of checks made out in denominations of \$25 and \$100 should be available. In this case, the reporting center manager should be authorized to sign the checks and an audit record must be established to prevent any abuse...The checks should be marked "good only after a nuclear attack," or some similar wording to prevent their use in normal times.

It will be hard for lazy postattack employees to resist such incentives, since the National Plan calls for the money economy to continue after the war the same as it was before the war. In fact, as one employee of the Federal Reserve System suggests, "It would be a good idea to take your bank book to the fallout shelter with you," along with your other survival equipment. It would also be smart to put your savings in a bank that has duplicate records and take out loans in a bank that doesn't.

One bank that definitely is disadvantageous to be in debt to is Manufacturers Hanover Trust, with their alternate underground headquarters in Iron Mountain, N.J. They wargamed their system a couple of years ago and came up only \$6,800 short in tracing outstanding postattack debts. Manufacturers Hanover will not suffer from what is called postattack corporate amnesia.

Such are the multifaceted benefits of nuclear war, as presented by the planners. But it is unfair to say that the economics of postnuclear attack are the only question that has captivated them. They have

found out, for instance, that radiation doesn't alter the number of streptococci in our environment. They know that major gastrointestinal damage from mixed fission products will be limited to the large intestine of both single-stomach animals and ruminants. They have discussed ecosystem recovery, radionuclide fate, gamma-irradiated systems, and radioactive lake-bed. They know that the soil will recover rapidly, perhaps in a year, from strontium-90 and its daughter yttrium-90, from cerium-144 and praseodymium-144.

Saving the Consumer

All this optimism is very nice, you might say, but what happens to me after a nuclear attack? The planners have not fallen into the trap of theory here. They have not forgotten that, as one of them said, postattack planning also involves people, "As victims, as producers, and as consumers." And it was with the people in mind that the National Plan for postattack was produced, the latest version in 1964. The National Plan takes from the various think tank studies and transfers the projections into action.

You get your medical ration cards at the local distribution center, where you will also pick up your food and gasoline ration cards, and register after the attack. The only problem will be if you don't have any money, because we are still in a dollar economy, remember, so just the ration card won't purchase anything. If your bank wasn't destroyed, you may go there and take out whatever money you had, or if it was, and had duplicate records, then you may get your money from another bank. But if your bank suffered corporate amnesia, or if you didn't have any money in the first place, then you may be out of luck, postattack.

And the "Producers"

U.S. industry has prepared so completely for nuclear war in their unassuming way. Most of the 500 major industries rent space in underground caves, which store duplicate records in air-conditioned microfilm caverns, and provide alternate headquarters for the chosen executives who will run the companies underground during the war. Iron Mountain, for instance, a large executive anthill deep in the bowels of a completely secure mountain conveniently located yet out of a target area, houses the alternate headquarters of Standard Oil of New Jersey, as well as Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and has space for 700 other companies, including executive bedrooms, elaborate kitchens, and medical services.

The National Storage Company in Boyers, Pennsylvania, has a complete underground headquarters and advertises that the nuclear offices "have all the atmosphere and comforts of above-ground. With vital company data immediately available, resumption of business following a disaster would not only be rapid but assured."

There are now over 20 companies in the business of providing fallout-proof and bombsafe surrogate headquarters for other U.S. companies, mostly under several hundred feet of limestone or other rock, fully air-cooled and modernized, some with plush decor and piped-in music. In fact, choosing the right alternate headquarters to fit the image of the company (rustic, roughing-it look of the solid rock or a more serene, civilized decor of paintings and artificial flowers) is an important preattack decision. If we bomb ourselves back to the Stone Age, these corporate crash pads will prove to any future society that modern man, if not more reasonable, was at least more comfortable, more au courant, than Piltdown man. According to a Civil Defense brochure, "one internationally known American corporation has combined its alternate headquarters and records storage facility and located them in a 20,000-square-foot underground facility containing 50 bedrooms, men's a women's dormitories, office and records storage areas, kitchen and dining room, utility and general storage areas - all heated and air-conditioned by an underground emergency power plant. Approximately 75 employees work in this facility on a day-to-day (preattack) basis processing, storing, and retrieving company records."

The way planning has gone in the 1960's, the entire country could run itself postattack from underground sites, where all the important people will be stashed away like hobbits, making decisions from within the earth while they watch the war topside from a closed circuit television. Besides the corporations, over 1,200 banks have alternate headquarters, and 1,500 have duplicated their records. Most federal agencies have secret nuclear headquarters, with desks and

A belated thank you to the students who contributed much happiness by giving a food basket to a family who needed it. Your kindness and generosity are appreciated more than words can express.

files already manned and set up, ready to keep the bureaucracy going during and after the heaviest attack. It is safe to say that thousands of Americans have been notified that they will be going to underground sites and how they should proceed before the attack. Some of them can take their wives and children.

The real business of business, in fact, the trading of stocks and speculating, and so forth, could go on long after consumers and producers have vanished topside, and executives could continue to exchange deeds and create marginal values through an underground, postattack Monopoly game that would no longer need to depend on preattack conditions, such as the national population.

Brass Choir Makes Tour

The brass choir, a 20-member instrumental group from Stevens Point State University, will make concert appearances December 8 to 11 in eight northeastern Wisconsin communities.

Director Robert Van Nuys said works by composers Gabrieli, Haufrecht, Nelybel, Vitali, and Reed will be performed:

December 8 - Oconto High School at 8 p.m. with William Ross as host director.

December 9 - Marinette High, 10:40 a.m. with Paul

Luring; 2 p.m., Coleman High, Donn Valenti, and 8 p.m. Peshtigo High, Bruce Kroken;

December 10 - Green Bay West, 8:10 a.m., Loren Wolf; Reedsville High 2 p.m., Ernest Gutschow; 8 p.m., Keil High, Robert Chagnon;

December 11 - Amherst High, 2 p.m., Jack Kueter.

The choir has been making late fall and spring tours regularly since Van Nuys took over the directorship eight years ago. He has a doctor's degree in music from the University of Illinois.

Jay Hildebrandt, trombonist and member of the Stevens Point faculty, will be a guest soloist with the choir. Another music teacher, James Duggan, will be traveling with the group.

In the choir are: Trumpets - Ken Cance, Mike Doleys, Bryan Hun, Ken Camleck and Stan Smith.

Trombones - Gary Neustadter, Jack Holding, James Duggan, James Fritz, and Jay Hildebrandt.

French Horns - Sue Schillings, Leslie Heckman, Ann Halloin and Chris Ann Gunderson.

Baritone-Tubas - Larry Zunker, John Caves and John Hillert.

Percussion - Richard Farvour, Dan Teplesky, Edith Will and Marie Woelfler.

"Don't put no constrictions on da people. Leave 'em ta hell alone."

—Jimmie Durante, found in the Great Quotations, p. 217.

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O' Halloran Reflects

If you had asked Stevens Point State football Coach Pat O'Halloran what he thought of the Pointers' season three weeks ago he undoubtedly would have replied that it was disappointing.

And that it was. His team had only a tie to its credit in seven games and had just lost one of the few games it went into even or possibly as a slight favorite. The Pointers had dropped a close, 9-7 decision to Stout and it looked like the Pointers were going to go winless the rest of the way.

Then the following week the Pointers came close to upsetting Oshkosh before finally losing 13-9.

Then came the only win of the season as the Pointers for the first time put it all together and easily defeated River Falls, 30-7. Finally came what could be called the high spot of the season.

The Pointers battled Platteville tooth and nail before falling 23-3, a score which is not indicative of the closeness.

"We showed real good progress the last three games of the season," said a happy O'Halloran. "In fact we showed gradual progress all year."

O'Halloran said he received correspondence from John Barth, Athletic Director at Platteville, which congratulated the Pointers for playing an excellent game and giving the Pioneers their toughest test of the season. The Pointers held Platteville to its lowest point total of the season.

"Our performances in the latter part of the season and particularly against Platteville," said O'Halloran, "is really going to help us next season. Already some of the players are talking about next year and that is a healthy at-

titude. After a 1-8-1 season it would be easy for them to be glad it was all over. But that isn't the case. They are real eager and so am I."

Part of the reason for the Pointer troubles in the early part of the season was the high number of freshmen who were seeing regular duty.

"We went to freshmen early in the year when it was apparent that we weren't getting things done," said O'Halloran. "We just weren't progressing at the rate we thought we should. It takes time with freshmen and it wasn't until Oshkosh that we started to put the things together."

While it is good to reflect on the bright spots of a season, when you win only one and tie one in 10 starts there are bound to be some dark areas. And there were.

"I would have to say the most disappointing part of the season was our inability to move the ball consistently on offense," commented O'Halloran. "The main reason for this was the inexperienced personnel we had on offense."

"At the start of the season we put our more experienced people on defense and we expected the defense to do a good job and it did," continued O'Halloran. "It takes more time for an offensive person to learn his job than for a defensive player. On defense you can get by on guts and determination, but on offense it requires a great deal of technique and skill."

Another of the disappointments for the Pointers and for O'Halloran was the close loss to Eau Claire. "That loss seemed to really effect the season," recalled O'Halloran. "I really felt we were coming around at that point and a lot of

costly penalties cost us a game. It seemed to really lower our team morale and it took time to regroup after that."

Defensively the Pointers were in every game they played and no team really ran them off the field with the possible exception of Whitewater, which the Pointers played in the worst physical condition they were in all year. "We couldn't have beaten a good high school team that day," remarked O'Halloran.

Mike Breaker, a senior from Wauwatosa West, headed up the secondary, and Dean Kruger, junior from Westfield, headed up the line to spearhead the Pointer defensive unit all season.

For their efforts all year both were cited by the coaching staff and by their teammates.

Breaker, who is just one of six seniors on the team, was named the most valuable player. For the season he intercepted five passes to lead this category. He had the responsibility of guarding the opposition's leading pass receiver all season from his right corner back spot. He also was the team's punter and finished second in the conference with an average of 37.5. He had led the league the previous two years.

"Mike showed great improvement over his play of last year," commented O'Halloran. "He performed well all season and this is reflected in his selection as conference player of the week."

Kruger led the Pointers in practically every defensive category as he had a high of 21 tackles and assists against Platteville. He, too, was cited as player of the week during the season.

In addition to being named MVP by his teammates, Breaker was also the recipient of one of the two "Golden Helmet Awards for Outstanding

Play." Kruger will receive the other helmet. "This is the first year of these awards and they will be given annually to the players who we feel contributed the most throughout the year," explained O'Halloran.

Russ Bentley, who played only the last half of the season, was named as the outstanding freshman on offense. The 5-9, 175-pound product of Oregon rushed for 444 yards in 121 carries and a game average of 89 yards...the top mark in the Wisconsin State University conference.

Placekicker Pat McFaul, who almost completely rewrote both the Pointer and the WSUC record book for field goals, was the leading scorer. He finished the season with 36 points on 10 field goals and six extra points.

Women's Extramurals Held Sat

The Women's Extramural Volleyball Team hosted Stout Friday, November 20, and Saturday, November 21.

The matches started at 7 p.m. with Stevens Point taking Stout in two matches. Saturday morning, Point and Stout split the matches.

Also on Saturday, the Women's Extramural Badminton Team participated in the Regionals Tournament at Oshkosh. The tournament included Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Stevens Point. The girls who are eligible to go to the State Badminton Tournament in Eau Claire, December 12, are June Joyce - Singles; and Gayle Webster and Debbie Warner - doubles.

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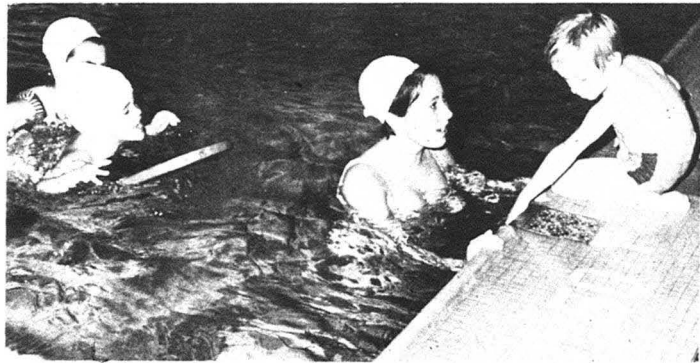
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Wisconsin Room, U.C. - 75c



About 20 sorority members at Stevens Point State University held a party before Thanksgiving break for 11 children from the Stevens Point Day Care Center. The coeds, working jointly through the Panhellenic Council, took the children swimming for an hour in the university pool before serving them refreshments at a reception in the Alpha Phi Suite in Roach Hall. The coeds are, left, Pat Dieck and Barb Plekarz, right. They are from Theta Phi Alpha and Alpha Sigma Alpha sororities, respectively.

1/2 Price Student Skiing Offered

Thousands of college students will be skiing this season, thanks to the Student Ski Association and a young graduate engineer and famous skier, Kim Chaffee.

This season, armed with a full-time staff, marketing program, a national publication and last year's success, Chaffee has signed up 100 popular U.S. and Canadian ski areas, and is confident that this year's student membership will top 80,000. He points out that 25 percent of today's skiers are attending college or graduate schools.

A nationwide marketing program is now under way to draw more students into the sport of skiing. Posters on over 1,000 campuses, college newspaper articles and ads, ski show booths and a staff of college representatives are actively campaigning for membership. Students can obtain their Student Ski Card plus a complimentary subscription to the Student Skier for \$4 by writing to the Association headquarters, West Dover, Vermont 05356 or by purchasing one directly from their campus representative. Ski Cards are mailed within 24 hours.

Housing Gripes

There will be a meeting of people living off-campus who have grievances regarding the housing situation on Tuesday, December 8th at 7 p.m. in the Van Hise Room of the university center.

Any student who feels they're being ripped off on housing should come! If you anything to say about off-campus housing - come and let your opinion be heard.

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Girl's Swim Team At Oshkosh

Again this year Women's Recreation Association is sponsoring a girl's competitive swim team. For only having six girls on the team, they scored very well at the meet in Oshkosh on October 24. However, there is a definite need for more girls in the future. The team hopes to have at least 15-20 girls next season.

The next meet will be an invitational in Whitewater on December 5. On February 5 we are planning on hosting a dual meet with Winona.

The results from the Oshkosh meet are:

- 200 Medley Relay 2:27.7 (7th), Oldham, Sekas, Howlett, Mattheis.
- 50 yard Backstroke :36.2 (2nd), Deb Oldham.
- 25 yard Butterfly :16.3 (5th) Dot Howlett.
- 100 yard Freestyle 1:08 (4th) Deanna Mattheis.
- 100 yard Backstroke 1:21.2 (2nd), Deb Oldham.
- 50 yard Freestyle :29.8 (3rd), Deanna Mattheis.
- 200 yard Freestyle Relay 2:09.5 (5th) Sekas, Oldham, Howlett, Mattheis.
- Diving, Dot Howlett, 75.65 points (3rd).



Sue Anderson, Gerry Norton, Deanna Mattheis, Deb Oldham, Dian Sekas and Dot Howlett.

WSU—Stevens Point 1970-71 Swimming Season

- December 5, Titan Relays at Oshkosh, 10:00 a.m.
- December 12, WSUC Relays at Platteville, 1:00 p.m.
- December 18-19, Tulane Invitational at New Orleans.
- December 20-30, College Swim Forum at Ft. Lauderdale.
- January 29, Western Illinois University at Macomb, 7:00 p.m.
- February 5, Northern Michigan University here at 3:30 p.m.
- February 6, Winona State here at 2:00 p.m.
- February 12, Michigan Tech here at 4:00 p.m.
- February 13, LaCrosse and Stout here at 2:00 p.m.
- February 20, Whitewater and Eau Claire at Eau Claire at 2:00 p.m.
- February 26, Platteville and River Falls here at 3:30 p.m.
- March 6, Oshkosh and Superior at Superior, 2:00 p.m.
- March 12-13, WSUC Championships at Eau Claire.
- March 18-20, NAIA Championships at Clarion, Pennsylvania.

WSU—Stevens Point Basketball Schedule

- December 5 at Platteville
- December 8 at Oshkosh
- December 11 LaCrosse here
- December 12 Eau Claire here
- December 17 Whitewater here
- December 28-30 Tournament
- At Augusta Florida
- January 8 at River Falls
- January 9 at Superior
- January 13 Stout here
- January 27, at St. Norberts
- January 30 Platteville here
- February 1 at Stout
- February 5 at LaCrosse
- February 6 at Eau Claire
- February 12 River Falls here
- February 13 Superior here
- February 20 Oshkosh here
- February 23 at Whitewater